charter the Bank, and the compelling it ... into liquidation, would destroy 100 per cent ... the internal commerce of the country, wh... simply meant one-half, and not the whole as ... language would imply. So I suppose the "... per cent" got into our report in some such w... in the transcribing.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1872.

THE REV. DR. J. E. FORRESTER.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 22, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The rumor of the resignation of the talented gentleman from the pastoral charge of his congregation in this city (the Universalist "Church of Christ") was hoped to be untrue, but a meeting of the Church Wardens last evening announces that it is a fact, and henceforth the Church of the Redeemer in Chicago will be under his ministerial care. To say that his resignation is regretted would be but a meagre statement of the true feelings of our citizens. He will be sadly missed,—missed as a true noble-hearted gentleman and unostentatious Christian. His many domestic afflictions evidenced a religious, manly fortitude, that cemented the mutual affections that had sprung up between the pastor and his flock. He was an arduous, untiring worker, and his reward is reaped in the magnificent church and prosperous congregation to whom he bids farewell. As an orator, he has few equals, and we have no doubt of his becoming one of the most popular divines in your city. He enters on his duties in December.

COPALEEN.

Ocean Marine News.

BRISTOL, Eng., Nov. 25.—Arrived—Steamship Oregon, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—Arrived—Steamships Sweden and Nestorian from Quebec.

BREST, Nov. 25.—The steamship Washington, which had been detained by the storm, sailed for New York to-day.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 25.—Arrived—Steamer Holsatia, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 25.—Arrived—Steamship Calabria, from New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Arrived—Steamer Egypt, Liverpool.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 25.—The steamship Malta, from Boston for Liverpool, which put in here with a broken shaft, has been repaired and will sail soon.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Walter S. Griffith, an old merchant and Second Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, died in Brooklyn to-day, aged 64.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 25.—The Hon. John H. Crease, an old citizen, and for many years Treasurer of State, died in this city yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Dr. J. F. Heston, of Indiana, an officer in the Medical Division of the Pension Bureau, died in this city, yesterday.

Buffaloes.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 25.—A despatch from Fort Dodge says a construction train on the Atchison, Leavenworth & Santa Fe Railroad ran into a herd of buffalo to-day, covering an extent of country ten miles long by two wide. The valleys are full of hunters. Fourteen hundred buffalo hides and saddles were brought into Dodge to-day.

The Erie Canal.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The canal is open for navigation. Forwarders say no boats are being loaded, but several are yet in Buffalo bound to this city, and as far east as Syracuse. A large number of boats are on their way west from tidewater. Shipments of freight either west or east, from this city, were not large.

DIED.

HOPKINS—In this city, Nov. 22, Annah Pray, wife of A. Lawrence Hopkins, and only daughter of Rev. Dr. Charles Breck.

MANNING—In Warrenville, Ill., Nov. 24, Mrs. Lucy T., wife of T. M. Manning, and sister of F. M. Talbot, of Chicago.

Funeral at Warrenville, Nov. 27, at 1 p. m.

WATTS—Nov. 24, Alex. P. Watts, aged 22 years. Funeral services from his late residence, No. 622 South Halsted-st., Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HART—At Oak Park, Cook County, Ill., Sunday, Nov. 24, Miss Lucinda M. Hart, in the 43d year of her age. Funeral from the residence of ... Gale, at Oak Park, on Tuesday, ... at 11 o'clock.

BAXTER—Nov. 24, at 27 Johnson-st., Margaret Shuie, wife of Gilbert Baxter, a native of Lanark, Scotland, aged 29 years and 3 months. Funeral from late residence at 1 p. m., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

ACKHOFF—On Sunday, Nov. 24, at 4:30 a. m., Mrs. Mary Ackhoff, aged 38 years, 5 months, and 8 days. Funeral from her late residence, 210 North Halsted-st., by cars to Rose Hill, on Tuesday next at 12 m. All friends of the family are invited to attend.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

373 WABASH-AV.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

Gas Fixtures. Gas Fixtures

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 26, at 10 o'clock,

At Store 373 Wabash-av.

Consisting of the entire stock of

W. H. HACKETT, Bankrupt

By order of M. ALMY, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Bankrupt Stock of Liquors

AT AUCTION.

WE SHALL SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

WILLIAM BATTERMAN

AT AUCTION,

On Friday Morning, Nov. 29, at 10 o'clock

At No. 414 Milwaukee-av.,

Consisting of the following goods: 10 bbls Wheat Whiskey, 15 bbls Rye Whiskey, 10 bbls Bourbon Whiskey, ... bbls Gin, 1 cask Brandy, 8 casks Claret, 6 casks Catawba, 1 cask Rum Punch, 3 casks Jamaica Rum, 1 bbl Peppermint, Coloring Sugar, Bitters, Corks, &c. Also, Wagons, Harness, and 1 Good Buggy Horse.

By order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

On Tuesday, Nov. 26

We shall offer AT AUCTION a line of

100 Pieces Cassimere, A line Army Clothing, Hats and Caps, and 300 copies Standard Medical Works,

SALE AT 9½ A. M.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

600 Cases

Boots & Shoes

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 9 1-2 A. M.

This sale will be well assorted, and several consignments of desirable goods must be closed at once, as the consignors are BURNED OUT and need money.

GEO. P. GORE & CO,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Fine All-Wool Cassimeres

Ladies' Felt Skirts, Knit Jackets, Nubias, Shirts and Drawers, Hats and Caps, Gauntlets, Furnishing and Holiday Goods. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Furs, Astrachan Cloaks, &c.,

On Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock

At 55 & 57 South Clark-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

TRADE SALE OF CHROMOS,

TUESDAY morning, Nov. 26, at 10 o'clock. A very large assortment of elegant Pictures, in lots to suit.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, ... South Canal-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. | CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1872. | NUMBER 100.

INSURANCE.

CARD.

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH,

Office, 50 William-st., New York.

This Company having passed through the Chicago and Boston conflagrations with heavy losses, which have been and will be met promptly, without materially reducing the large Fire reserve of the Company, which is still over $2,500,000, feels called upon to take a firm stand for the safety of the public and itself.

The recent disasters prove the necessity of Large Reserves and immense Resources to meet similar emergencies; to secure these, adequate rates of premium must be obtained, and large collective liabilities must be assumed with great caution.

Our system of liabilities in all the large cities in the United States, which has proved so successful both in the Chicago and Boston conflagrations, is such that no one conflagration can occur to seriously impair the resources of this Company, and no one which shall equal Chicago and Boston combined, will absorb the Fire Reserve and Surplus. It is on this basis that we can assure the public of entire security, and nothing shall cause us to deviate from it. Such a pledge makes the Policies of this Company worth any reasonable rate.

We can no longer tamper with inadequate rates of premiums, which have proved the destruction of so many Fire Insurance Companies and occasioned such disappointment and loss to the assured. Believing that the great mass of insurers are fully persuaded as to the wisdom of our position, we shall be happy to transact business with them on the terms proposed, and we invite the active co-operation of all reliable companies.

DIRECTORS.

SOLON HUMPHREYS	Of E. D. Morgan & Co.
CHAS. H. DABNEY	Of Dabney, Morgan & Co.
DAVID DOWS	Of David Dows & Co.
EGISTO P. FABBRI	Of Fabbri & Chauncey.
S. B. CHITTENDEN	Of S. B. Chittenden & Co.
SHEPPARD GANDY	Of Sheppard Gandy & Co.
THEO. ROOSEVELT	Of Roosevelt & Son.
EZRA WHITE.	

CAPITAL,	$10,000,000
FIRE RESERVE, Boston deducted,	2,500,000
LIFE ASSETS,	11,000,000
	$23,500,000

WM. CONNOR, CHAS. E. WHITE, SAM. P. BLAGDEN, } Associate Managers.

S. M. MOORE & CO., Agents,

213 East Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

PICTURE FRAMES, &c.

SAMMONS, CLARK & CO.,

197 & 199 South Clinton-st.,

CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MOULDINGS, PICTURE FRAMES, AND LOOKING GLASSES,

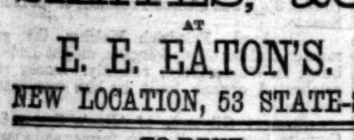
AND JOBBERS OF

CHROMOS, Engravings, &c.

The LARGEST STOCK in the West. No Delay in Shipping.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

GUNS!



SKATES, &C.,

AT

E. E. EATON'S.

NEW LOCATION, 53 STATE-ST.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

HOTELS.

JANSSEN'S

EUROPEAN HOTEL,

74 South Sangamon-st., near Madison.

My friends and the public generally are invited to an Extra Lunch on THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 28, at 12 o'clock.

CARL JANSSEN, Proprietor.

ANDERSON'S

EUROPEAN HOTEL.

143 and 145 East Madison-st.,

Between Clark and LaSalle-sts.

This House is now in full running order. Accommodations for 175 guests. First-class in all respects.

Restaurant open from 6 a. m. till 9 p. m.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE CAMMACK. WAYLAND TRASK.

CAMMACK & TRASK,

Members of New York Stock Exchange,

14 Wall-st., New York.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities, bought and sold on customary margins at lowest rate of commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

FINANCIAL.

Wanted---Republic Certificates.

POTWIN & CORBY,
119 Franklin-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
168 East Washington-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of E. Horner & Zeimer is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. Horner will continue the business at the old stand, collect all accounts, and pay all claims against the firm. Mr. A. Zeimer retiring.

Chicago, Nov. 26, 1872.

EMIL HORNER,
ADOLF ZEIMER.

CLOTHING.

STATE-ST.

C. O. D.

CHICAGO. NEW YORK. PITTSBURGH. ROCHESTER.

FINE CLOTHIER. A. J. NUTTING. A. J. NUTTING. FINE CLOTHIER.

320 322 320 322 ... MEN, MEN, MEN, ... YOUTHS, YOUTHS, YOUTHS, ... CHILDREN, CHILDREN, CHILDREN, ... BOYS, BOYS, BOYS, ...

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

FINE CLOTHING!

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, FOR ALL AGES AND ALL SIZES. EXTRA LARGE MEN FITTED.

A. J. NUTTING,

THE ONLY NEW YORK C. O. D. FINE CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE WEST.

ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK RECEIVED DAILY FROM OUR NEW YORK BROADWAY HOUSE.

320 and 322 STATE-ST.

BRANCH, 48 WEST MADISON-ST.

MUSICAL.

CALL AND SEE THOSE BEAUTIFUL

ARION PIANOS

AND

Estey Organs!

AT OUR NEW SALESROOMS,

211 STATE-ST.

SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.

STORY & CAMP.

PIANOS,

Of DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers,

Store and Warehouse, 455 Wabash-av.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,

General Agents for the State of Illinois.

STEAM-HEATING APPARATUS.

STEAM HEATING.

Estimates furnished on application. General steam jobbing.

HERON, SMITH & MOOERS,

76 West Washington-st.

STEAM HEATING

By Nason's Improved Vertical Tube Radiator. Ornamental or plain coils.

SAM'L POPE & CO.,
81 North Jefferson-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

LYON & HEALY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Sheet Music, Music Books, and Musical Instruments, General Northwestern Agents for the Burdett Organs, and Ditson's Musical Publications,

AND

SMITH & NIXON,

General Northwestern Agents for the

Steinway

PIANOS, and dealers in Low and Medium-Priced Pianos, have removed to their new Store and Warerooms,

State and Monroe-sts., Chicago,

Opposite Palmer's Grand Hotel.

E. SECKEL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, will remove Dec. 1 to

201 East Kinzie-st.

REMOVED.

FRED. TRIENKE, Merchant Tailor,

Has removed to 176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. Clothes cleaned, dyed and repaired on short notice.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS!

Newest Styles. Reasonable Prices.

427 WABASH-AV

Mrs. E. J. HOPSON.

WANTED.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

Good unimproved farming land in Missouri or Kansas for planing-mill machinery. Address

MANING & HALL, Builders,
Rear of 182 Indiana-st., near Clark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN DAEMON. W. SIEBELIST.

GREAT WESTERN

RESTAURANT,

147 and 149 South Clark-st.,

CORNER MADISON-ST.

SQUARE DEALING.

J. M. W. JONES,

STATIONER,

PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

Railroad Work and Office Outfits a specialty. 68 Canal-st., and 509 Wabash-av.

Gold Pens & Holders,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

OPENING.

MANDEL BROS.'

GRAND

OPENING

WILL TAKE PLACE

TO-DAY, NOV. 27,

Continuing during the entire week, day and evening.

Our friends, patrons, and public in general, are respectfully invited.

MANDEL BROS.,

State & Harrison-sts.

GLASSWARE.

BACCARAT GLASSWARE,

At Retail,

In Vases, Cologne Sets, and Fancy Articles. New patterns of Engraved Goblets, &c.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

274, 276 & 278 Wabash-av.,

CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

We shall continue to sell as heretofore

At Reduced Prices

All the time, regardless of 20 or 30 Days. Parties in want of first-class

FURNITURE!

Of every description at LOWER PRICES than can be bought west of New York, should not fail to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.,

FURNITURE DEALERS,

267 AND 269 WABASH-AV.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Diamonds, Watches, and Fine Jewelry

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

R. J. MORSE,

449 Wabash-av.

☞ Open every evening until 8 o'clock during the month of December.

SKETCHES AND PAINTINGS.

Art Sale!

THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, sharp, of Finished Studies, Sketches, and Paintings by eminent Artists, owned by

H. A. ELKINS,

At W. T. Noble & Co.'s, 76 Van Buren-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Beware.

DON'T fool away your money on the spurious. The genuine

How I Found Dr. Livingstone,

WRITTEN BY STANLEY HIMSELF, is published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., N. Y., and HADLEY BROTHERS & KANE, 136 State-st., Chicago. Agents wanted.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The members of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, F. & A. M., are earnestly requested to be present at the Regular Communication to be held this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Hall, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts. The subject of future location will be presented for consideration.

J. D. C. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this Wednesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the Order of K. T. By order of E. C.

J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Notice.

The members of the United Order of American Bricklayers, Lodge No. 1, are hereby notified to attend a meeting, to be held at 83 West Randolph-st., on Thursday evening, the 28th, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance on hand. By order of the W. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Message Indicates No Change in the President's Policy.

Interesting Facts and Figures Concerning the Post Office Department.

Pierrepoint, Adams, and Curtis Severally Mentioned as Fish's Successor.

No More National Banks to be Organized---The Currency Limit Reached.

The Signal Corps to be Reorganized for Greater Efficiency.

The French Spoliation Claims.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLORED INTERVIEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A delegation of colored men from Pennsylvania, composed of some of the most prominent representatives of that race in the State, called to-day upon the President for the purpose of urging upon him the importance of recommending, in his annual message, the adoption of a law similar to Senator Sumner's Civil Rights bill, which fared so badly last winter in the hands of the Senate. The delegation represented the Executive Board of the Equal Rights League of the State of Pennsylvania. They went up to the White House at about 2 o'clock, and were received by the President. Wm. D. Forbes, the colored Elector-at-Large for Pennsylvania, addressed the President in behalf of the delegation, in an exceedingly flowery effort, arraigning class legislation and prejudice, and avowing the doctrine that through the African votes General Grant was the only constitutionally-elected President America has ever had. This gentleman appealed to the President for his powerful interposition in behalf of a people, whose only crime was their color, and whose only demand was justice. The President, after listening patiently to this effort, responded as follows:

> In your desire to obtain all the rights of citizens I fully sympathize; that you should have what other citizens have I know, and wish that every voter of the United States should stand in all respects alike. It must come. A ticket on a railroad or other conveyance should entitle you to all that it does other men. I wish it to be so. I think, gentlemen, that your very earnest recommendation, however, belongs more properly to the next Administration.

Before withdrawing the President gave the delegation to understand that he would recommend the subject in his forthcoming annual message.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The report of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury will show that the cost of the Government mail messengers for the past fiscal year is $463,090. Under the head of Mail Messengers and Special Mail Carriers in addition was $51,136. The special agents of the Post Office Department cost $169,311; the letter carriers, $1,385,965; railway postal clerks and route agents, $1,569,969. The miscellaneous account amounted to $383,371. The number of mail messengers in service June 30 was 3,018.

The money order business of the Department has increased nearly $10,000,000 during the year. The aggregate amount of money orders issued and paid, during the year, is $98,432,008.

The receipts of the Post Office Department for the year were $21,915,426; the aggregate, including revenue and grants, increasing the amount to $26,909,176. The total expenditures were $26,658,192, which shows a profit to the Government of $250,984.

The total receipts from newspapers and pamphlet postage were $935,940, and from letters and money, $345,869. The amount of stamps and stamped envelopes sold was $19,009,921. The amount paid for mail transportation was $15,547,820. The salaries of Postmasters amounted to $5,121,665. Amount paid for advertising, $53,112; paid for mail bags and catchers, $191,174.

The expenditures of the Department, under the head of mail depredations and Special Agents, reach the surprising figure of $2,785,253.

CABINET MEETING.

For the first time in several months a meeting of the full Cabinet was held to-day, which lasted about two hours. The President's Message was not read, nor was any allusion made to it. The time was taken up in the discussion of the routine business of the several Departments.

THE SUPREME COURT

adjourned its special session *sine die* to-day. The last case argued was No. 278 on the calendar. There are 440 yet remaining. The regular term of the Court will begin on Monday next.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Mr. Phillips, the new Solicitor General, will not take charge of the office till the 10th of December. He is in North Carolina adjusting his private business.

NO MORE NATIONAL BANKS.

No applications will hereafter be entertained at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency for the organization of new National Banks. All of the currency authorized by Congress has been absorbed by Eastern National Banks, and by those already authorized.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS

amount to about $11,000,000. It will be remembered these claims arose out of the seizure or destruction of 1,500 American vessels, valued, with their cargoes, at about $16,000,000. These depredations were in retaliation for the refusal of the United States to be bound by treaty stipulations during the Revolutionary war. The United States at several times has undertaken the payment of these claims. Forty-one favorable committee reports have been made by Congress at one time or another in behalf of them. The argument against the allowance of the claims is that they are no longer held by the original claimants or their posterity, but that they have passed into the hands of speculators. It will require some sharp figuring before the award can be made.

THE ST. LOUIS POST OFFICE.

With regard to the bids for the material for the construction of the St. Louis Post Office, the lowest bid is that of the Genevieve Sandstone Company, but the Schneeder & Brown and Hurrican Granite Companies' bids approximate so closely that, so far as economy is concerned, the award will have to await the ultimate decision of Architect Mullet, after a careful examination.

CIVIL SERVICE WAR.

Enough Senators and Representatives have now arrived here to indicate that the war begun on the Civil Service Reform last winter by Carpenter, Logan, and Snapp will be continued this session with more vigor than the first onset promised. This is the only issue which has thus far developed itself in this direction about which there is any public interest. The argument by the anti-Civil Service Reformers is, that its enforcement will create a diversion in the party which elected Grant. It is claimed that the only way to hold a party together is to reward the efforts of those who have contributed to its success, by political preferment; that to simply promote existing incumbents from one position to another is to take away from party managers one-half their incentives in election times. Representatives of the ring even go so far as to threaten the repeal of the law under which the present Civil Service rules were made operative, if there can be no other solution of the question. The President, it may be stated, continues to intimate that he will inaugurate a strict enforcement of reform, not only in the Civil Service, but also in the Army and Navy. In conversation he said that he was fully committed to the theory that whenever a vacancy was made in any public employment, it should be filled by the next most competent subordinate.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The President will recommend in his annual message the appointment by Congress of a Commission to audit and adjudicate the accounts of the Alabama Claims, and to disburse the fund of $15,000,000 accruing from the Geneva award. The details of the legislation will devolve upon Congress, and the President will simply confine himself to these general recommendations.

[To the Associated Press.]

A SPLENDID RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The settlement of the accounts of Assistant Quartermaster General Robert Allen, extending over the period between April '61 and August '65, shows that during that time he transferred and disbursed the enormous sum of $111,837,148, and that there only remains unaccounted for about $3,000, the deficiency arising almost wholly from clerical errors.

THE MESSAGE.

The rough draft of the President's annual message though not quite finished, was read to the Cabinet to-day, all the members being present. It will be, perhaps, one fifth longer than last year's message. In reference to a question asked by the writer of this despatch, the President remarked he had no objection to saying that the message would not show a change of policy on his part, as his endeavor was now, as it had been in the past, to perform his entire duty to the extent of his ability and in such a manner as would best serve the interests of the country. He was not certain that he would recommend to Congress an extension of amnesty to the two or three hundred persons, excluded by recent legislation, and if he did, it would be with the proposed condition that the beneficiaries merely take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Congress however had ample authority in the premises, and could act with regard to the matter without any repetition of his views upon the subject contained in his former annual message. He saw no more necessity, as had been asserted, for making the declaration of a more friendly policy towards the South than for such a declaration towards the North, as he sought as President, under the obligation of his oath, to execute the duties of his position without favor or partiality, in accordance with law. He would in his message indorse such recommendations of legislation as may be presented by the heads of the several departments, and which experience had shown to be necessary.

He would recommend to Congress that action be taken with regard to the award made by the Geneva arbitrators. The money will be paid by Great Britain to the Department of State, and be deposited in the Treasury. Of course it cannot be drawn therefrom, except in accordance with a law for the purposes specified.

CIVIL SERVICE.

In the course of conversation on the subject of civil service reform, the President said, that he did not think examinations were desirable, be given to the enemies of the office should to the exclusion of its friends.

PARDONS.

He was now engaged in examining applications for pardon, taking up these singly with a view to correct conclusions upon them. He intended to pardon Colonel Bowerman, who, about eighteen months ago was convicted of embezzlement while he was an officer in the Baltimore Custom House. He added, that, in addition to other reasons, Colonel Bowerman was a brave and faithful officer during the war.

TORPEDO INVESTIGATION.

The report of the Chief of the Engineers of the Army says the trials with torpedoes at Willet's Point have been a marked success, and the investigations have gone so far as to enable the Department to pronounce upon the special system, which it will adopt, and arrange the details of its parts, as well as the methods of handling and operating the torpedoes. The total cost of the application of this powerful auxiliary to the defence of our coast will be about $2,000,000. An estimate is submitted of $500,000 for the torpedo defence of some of the most important harbors. The report is very voluminous, and sets forth in detail the progress made and anticipated upon the several works along the coast. Great attention is also given to the improvements in river and harbor fortifications, and inland defences, etc.

CABINET SPECULATIONS.

The probable changes in the Cabinet form the chief subject of conversation in political circles. It is understood that Secretary Fish will insist on retiring, and intends to go to Europe in the spring, preferring quiet life with his family to official position. The name of Edwards Pierrepoint is mentioned in connection with the Department of State by persons friendly to the Administration, but there is a strong prejudice against him among Congressmen and representatives of the press, who are divided between Charles Francis Adams and George William Curtis. There is a very general expression in behalf of the appointment of Mr. Curtis, whose ability and culture so admirably qualify him for the service.

The New England people say this would suit them, if Judge Richardson should be promoted to the Treasury, in the case of Boutwell being elected Senator.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court adjourned to-day for the term.

THE NAVY.

Lieutenant Commander A. G. Caldwell is ordered as executive officer of the Canandagua at Key West.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

With a view of diminishing the expenses of the Signal Service, and at the same time possessing the power of suddenly increasing the number of stations from which reports are to be had in any section of the country, which may at any season of the year be especially threatened by storm, which at different seasons seem to pass more frequently over particular portions of territories of the United States, the organization of a mobilized corps of observers has been commenced. This corps, which will consist of picked men, skilful, and chosen for its special fitness for its contemplated duties, will be equipped with a portable apparatus, comprising all the instruments they will be required to use at any station to which they may be suddenly ordered. Stations will be properly occupied* in each section of the country in reference to storms to which that section is habitually exposed at particular seasons, and will be designated in advance, and proper telegraph connections for these stations will be previously arranged. It will be possible to occupy, in this way, the stations with great rapidity. The period of danger for which they may be occupied being passed, they will be abandoned, and the force left free to be transferred for the protection of other sections, whose dangerous season may be then approaching.

Obituary.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 26.—George H. Hollowell, whose parents reside in Port Burwell, dropped dead in the streets of Ohio City, yesterday, of heart disease.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Robert James Dillon died at his residence, in this city, this morning, aged 61. He has had several positions of importance. He at one time was Corporation Counsel, and at another the Park Commissioner who drew the plan of Central Park.

DETROIT, Nov. 26.—The mother of Congressman Waldron died suddenly, of heart disease, at Hillsdale, yesterday.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 26.—The Marquis of Londonderry is dead.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 26.—Jos. H. Cox, of the *Avalanche* editorial corps, died last night of small-pox.

The Louisville Commercial.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26.—At a meeting held at the *Daily Commercial* office to-night by the friends of the paper, to consider the determination expressed by the proprietors in the leading editorial this morning, to discontinue their daily and continue their weekly and Sunday issues, there was a large attendance, and general warm expression of anxiety for the daily to be kept up. Steps were taken toward the formation of a new stock company, and a meeting will be held to-morrow night to perfect the new organization.

Cattle Breeders' Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—The "Short Horn" Convention which meets here to-morrow promises to be largely attended. There are already on the ground, among other distinguished breeders, Major John G. and Robert Deen, James Fullerton, Alexander Waddel, and L. Sprague, of Ohio; Lewis Fallen and John R. Page, of New York; Coffin, of Maryland; A. L. Davidson, John F. Gorne, James Patterson, and H. Evans, of Kentucky; Hon. David Christie, of Canada; Cloud Matthews, and M. Mitchell, of Indiana; Professor Miles, of Michigan; J. H. Pickerell, James M. Brown, John G. Taylor, J. D. Porter, Wm. Noel, B. F. Dye, H. H. Campbell, G. W. Rust, H. Sardouski, and others, of Illinois.

The main and exciting question to be settled is, Shall the short-horn breeders of the United States indorse, or shall they repudiate, Mr. Allen's herd-book.

NEW YORK.

Criminal Carelessness—Arrival of the Hon. Charles Sumner—The Tweed Case—Pevy, the Missing Defaulter—Attachment Granted—Legal News—Distillery Seized.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Investigation discloses the fact that one of the ward school houses is in such a dilapidated state as to endanger the lives of the 1,500 children who are in daily attendance, and the authorities declare that the financial embarrassments of the city prevent the necessary renovation of the building.

The steamship Baltic, from Liverpool, has arrived, and among her passengers is Charles Sumner.

James E. Maxwell, a broker, was to-day arrested on a charge of perjury, preferred by Luther C. Challis.

The Tweed case was before the Oyer and Terminer Court again to-day, but was carried over to Monday next, when the defendant will be required to plead to the various indictments against him.

It is stated that the police now feel confident that Mr. Pevy, the missing Louisville gentleman, has absconded with certain money, and are about to give up further search.

Judge Hooper Vanvoorst has appointed a Committee to provide for the proper representation of the school system of this city at the coming Vienna Exposition.

Judge Fancher to-day granted an attachment against the property of Thomas C. Fields in a suit for $4,000 brought by Michael J. Quigg, being the balance due on the house in One Hundred and Fortieth street

In General Term, the Brooklyn City Court to-day, affirmed the judgment in the Westfield suits of Madden, Kelly, and Sanders against the Staten Island Railroad Company, which were appealed last September.

Wm. W. Watson, of the firm of Ingersoll, Watson & Co., has commenced a suit against the President of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company to recover $23,678. An attachment was granted against the property of the President. Action is brought on a bond and mortgage on real estate in Elizabeth, N. J., which was assigned by Ingersoll to the plaintiff in September, 1871.

The general term of the Supreme Court, to-day, reversed judgment in the case of Abraham Greenthal, who was convicted by Judge Bedford's elastic Grand Jury on the ground that the extension of the term of the jury was illegal.

The Government has seized Oscar King's distillery in Brooklyn, and will sell it at auction, Dec. 6, to recover $31,447 taxes and interest due.

The District Attorney, to-day, stated that still another indictment had been found against

SPRINGFIELD.

Taxing National Banks—An Interesting Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 26.—The petition to restrain the Collector of Gallatin County from collecting the assessment of taxes on the shares of the First National Bank of Shawneetown was presented to Judge Treat, yesterday. A temporary injunction was granted, and the case will be under advisement until the question is passed upon by the Supreme Court of this State in a case now pending. The principal question is whether the State law of June, 1867, conflicts with that clause of the State Constitution, which directs taxes to be assessed by the authorities of counties, towns, cities, and districts upon shares owned by stockholders in the county or town where the bank is located, without regard to the evidence of the owner of the shares. It has been held by the United States Courts in some instances that this class of stocks is of such a character that it pertains to personal property. The question will finally be settled soon by our Supreme Court.

THE INDIANS.

The Arrapahoes, Caddoes, Kiowas, and Comanches Surrender to the Government Agents.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Information has been received here that the Arrapahoes and Caddoes, Witchitaws, and affiliated bands, fully sustain their delegations in their negotiations here regarding their lands, by which these tribes accede to the proposition of the Government for their location upon considerably diminished reservations.

The Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches have promptly surrendered to their agent the last of the captives held by them, and declare their intention to give up the stolen animals in their hands, and otherwise fully comply with the demands of the Government. Already Maorvi, or "Shaking Hand," the most important of the disaffected Comanche Chiefs with his band, and "Kicking Bird" with nearly all his band of Kiowas have come again to their reservation, and camped near the agency at Ft. Sill.

A few well known Kiowa braves with a small following, express their determination to continue to defy the authorities, but this was expected. The men have long been outlawed, and their own Chief disclaims all responsibility for their deeds, and assures their agent that the Government will be sustained by the tribe in any action it might take in regard to this faction.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Four Young Men Fool with Nitro-glycerine—Two of Them Blown into Atoms.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—At Yonkers, yesterday, four youths, whose ages ranged from 16 to 21 years, being out for sport, encountered four cans of nitro-glycerine, which had been deposited in an excavation two feet deep on the line of the newly-constructed portion of the New York & Boston Railroad. Two of the young men wanted to see what effect an explosion would have, and so dropped a large stone upon the cans. The tremendous explosion which followed was heard for miles, and shook the houses in the city. Two of the party were horribly mutilated, their limbs being blown in all directions, and their remains were scarcely recognizable. The other two were frightfully wounded, but may recover.

ANOTHER STORM.

Minnesota Visited by a Second Snow-Storm—It is Moving Southeast.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINONA, Nov. 26.—New Ulm advices of to-day report a fearful snow tempest of unparalleled violence prevailing, surpassing in violence any preceding storm of the season thus far. It promises to complete the embargo on railroad operations. Happily there is no existing peril to operators, as the relief has been timely and effectual, and the line is practically in winter quarters. Look out for a winter visitation in Chicago. It is coming your way.

Railway Accidents.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A serious accident occurred at the depot of the New Jersey Railroad at Trenton this morning, by the 7 o'clock train from New York, coming in collision with another train going on a side track. All the windows and most of the sides of six passenger cars were literary torn out, several passengers received a severe shock, but none were seriously injured. Congressman Scudder, of Jersey City, had a narrow escape.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 26.—An accident occurred last night at Mittineague, to the second night freight train from the West, by which eight stock cars were demolished, and seventy-three cattle killed.

Discovery of a New Planet.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 26.—Professor Watson, of Ann Arbor, Mich., reports the discovery, last night, of a new planet in the constellation of Taurus. Its right ascension was 65 deg. 26 min. It shines like a star of tenth magnitude. Its motion is nearly parallel with the equator.

Heavy Failure.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—At Patterson, N. J., the failure is reported of John C. Ryle, proprietor of the Murray Mills Silk Works, with liabilities amounting to $500,000.

WALL STREET.

Culmination of the Corner in Northwestern Common.

The Clique Supposed to Have Cleared Over $3,000,000 in Cash.

Commodore Vanderbilt Repudiates Jay Gould Entirely.

The Erie Litigation---More Suits---Drew to be Arrested.

Another Defalcation of $100,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The corner in Northwestern has run its course, all the victims except H. N. Smith having settled in full. It is reported that Drew made his peace at 125. Smith has raised the question whether Northwestern preferred cannot be delivered on contracts calling for Northwestern common. As he is not a member of the Stock Exchange, it will not come before the Exchange for decision, but will be decided in the Courts. Old members of the Exchange are of the opinion that the claim cannot be maintained, although there is a precedent in one of Chicago's grain corners, where the Courts decided that No. 1 wheat could be delivered on contracts calling for No. 2.

No failures have occurred, because the victors have been content to exact all they could without pushing the "bears" into bankruptcy. Where a man could afford to pay only 100, this was accepted; but, where a man was rich, and could stand it, 200 was exacted, and, in some cases, more. The Stock Exchange people estimate that the clique has taken, in cash, between $3,500,000 and $5,000,000, and that one to two millions in "differences" remain to be adjusted by the Courts.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange hold that the shorts must make good stock will not be recognized until Smith can be brought to terms. This morning 6,400 shares of Northwestern common were bought in "under the rule" at 140 to settle a contract; 500 shares were next bought at 150.

It was reported, late this afternoon, that Henry N. Smith had settled his short interest in Northwestern, but the story was generally disbelieved. Such, however, is positively ascertained to be the fact. This ends completely the great corner in Northwestern. The terms of Drew's and Smith's settlements are not publicly known, but Drew's losses are not less than a million and a half, and Smith's two millions.

Commodore Vanderbilt expresses disgust over the conduct of his son-in-law, Clark, going bail for Jay Gould. The Commodore has published a savage card about Gould, in which he says: "I have had but one business transaction with Mr. Gould in my life. In July, 1868, I sold him a lot of stock, for which he paid me, and the privilege of a call for a further lot, which he also settled. Since then I have had nothing to do with him in any way whatever, nor do I mean ever to have, unless it be to defend myself. I have besides always advised all my friends to have nothing to do with him in any business transaction. I came to this conclusion after taking particular notice of his countenance."

To a reporter who called on Vanderbilt to ask if this card is authentic, he said: "Yes, I wrote it; you can print again that I knew Jay Gould was a d——d little scoundrel the moment I set eyes on him."

STOCKS.

The general stock market was weak until after 3 o'clock, when it became strong on the collapse of the Northwestern corner, that stock having been offered down to 100, with 85½ bid. The clique are now the owners of all the common stock, which it is thought now stands them in at 60 to 90. They are also reported as holding a controlling interest in the Lake Shore, Union Pacific and Ohio & Mississippi. The short interest in the market has been greatly reduced, and probably is smaller than it has been for years. The closing quotations for Northwestern common was 90 bid; preferred, 89½.

MONEY

opened active and stringent at 1-32@1-16 on call, but closed at 5@6c. Mercantile paper is stringent, only prime names finding buyers and then at high rates at some Western cities; New York exchange is ruling at rates which warrant a movement of currency this way, although the markets from which it will come are very stringent.

PRODUCE.

Owing to the storm and large arrivals, flour opened heavy, especially for low and medium. The market closed irregular and heavy. Wheat closed dull and lower for spring. Winter steady. Pork was steady, but quiet. Sales: 300 brls at $16.00 for new mess; for future delivery, 250 brls, crop 1871-72, for December, at $14.25. Cut meats dull and depressed; 10,000 lbs pickled bellies at 7c in bulk, and some 12,000 lbs do at 7⅛c. Bacon weak; sales 50 boxes long clear at 7⅜c. Lard weak.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The Northwestern corner culminated this afternoon, when the stock declined, and was offered at 100, with 85½ bid. With the possible exception of 200 shares reported yesterday at 180 and 188, it is probable every transaction above 155 has been a hoax.

All the settlements possible to make have been made privately. It is believed the clique has taken in cash between $3,500,000 and $5,000,000, and that one or two millions of difference remain to be adjusted by the Courts, where the "corner" will, with the Erie suit against Gould, hereafter divide attention with the city "Ring" suits.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says the defalcation reported to-day in Wall street is reported to be on the part of a young man, named Allan C. Bush, a clerk or junior partner in the house of Kidd, Pearce & Co., corner of Broad street and Exchange place. The loss of the firm is variously stated at $70,000, $75,000, and $100,000. The cause is said to be expensive yachting and street speculations.

Commodore Vanderbilt publishes a card this afternoon, saying that he has not had, and does not intend to have, any associations whatever with Jay Gould. He says that he has also advised his friends to have nothing to do with him. He denies having a connection with any Wall street speculative operations.

Henry N. Smith said to a reporter that he will endeavor to settle his liabilities by a tender of Northwestern preferred stock for Northwestern common. About two weeks ago he was first approached by a representative of the Erie Railroad, touching Gould's transactions, and he then averred that he never took any Erie money except as a broker for Gould.

The Supreme Court has ordered that Horace F. Clarke give testimony in the matters between the Erie Company and Jay Gould.

Daniel Drew is believed to have settled most of his outstanding accounts.

Yesterday afternoon David Dudley Field attempted, on behalf of Jay Gould, to obtain from S. L. M. Barlow, counsel for the Erie Railway, or of W. R. Travers himself, a full statement of the connection of Travers with the arrest and proceedings against Gould. Field did not succeed in affecting his purpose. He says he will bring the matter before the courts. Mr. Travers, however, announced his readiness to answer any duly verified questions which might be propounded.

Judge Fancher, to-day, granted an order to examine William R. Travers. His testimony is to be used on the motion to vacate the order of arrest against Jay Gould at the suit of the Erie Railway.

President Watson, of the Erie Railroad, says that other suits are to be begun shortly against those who have been concerned in frauds upon the Company. The arrest of Daniel Drew will be asked, in order to bring about a thorough investigation. Mr. Watson intimates that Gould will be rearrested.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Sketches of Its Pioneers.

Albert Pike, Sam. Houston, Kent Toland, David Crockett, Burr and Wilkinson, Solon Borland.

Anecdotes and Memorials of Them--Blood and Politics Texas-Way--Lives of the Filibusters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1872.

A letter which I sent you yesterday on the Southwestern States—notably Arkansas, Texas, and the Indian Territory—suggests that I also furnish some personal story upon the skeleton there delineated.

ALBERT PIKE.

The chief literary spirit of the Southwest is Albert Pike, who long resided in the Indian country and at Little Rock, but now lives in Washington City, and practices before the Indian Department. He is an author, a lofty Mason, an Indian by adoption, and a skilful lawyer, whom large wants turned aside from authorship at an untimely period.

He says, in a bashful preface to his book,—now long out of print,—such as a man might write removed from mankind: "It is some time since I have seen the works of any poet; and the things of my memory have become so confused with those of my own imagination that I am at times, when an idea flashes upon me, uncertain whether it be my own. * * * These poems have been written in desertion and loneliness, and sometimes in places of fear and danger. My only sources of thought and imagery have been my own mind, and Nature, who has appeared to me generally in desolate fashion and utter dreariness, and not unfrequently in the guise of sublimity. I have acquired, by wild and desolate life, a habit of looking steadily in upon my own mind, and of fathoming its resources; and perhaps solitude has been the creator of egotism."

The reader may be reminded, by the above, of the apology of Joaquin Miller, "the Poet of the Sierras," who follows Albert Pike, after thirty years, in a similar track of desert literature; but Pike was a classical exile seeking to reconcile an educated taste to wild regions and wild fellow-men. The politician, the Indian's lawyer, and the poet are produced alternately in his book. The first and longest piece in it is called "Narrative of a Journey in the Prairie," and is descriptive of a party which left Arkansas in 1831 for Santa Fe, and wandered on the desert. In the Narrative we come to this passage, showing an instant conclusion like some Nimrod's on the historic trail: "It was on the heads of the Del Norte that General Pike, then a Lieutenant, was taken by the Mexicans. Has it ever been satisfac- He could not have been mistaken in the river. He knew it not to be the Arkansas, and he knew himself to be in the Mexican Territory. Was he not seeking a place for the army of Aaron Burr to enter and subdue Mexico? He was no traitor, I know; and neither, in my opinion, was Burr. Neither ever aimed to raise a hand against our own country."

I produce this extract, which was not germane to Albert Pike; meantime, to show that this filibuster in the Southwest has been both the poet's and the politician's hero there since the days of Burr. As close as the alchemist stood to chemist or the Mississippi River gambler stands to the modern mining operator, stand Burr and his *filibustero* posterity to the Jeffersonian statesman. The one was the overreacher seeking to anticipate the reacher, the political adventurer in a hurry to get in before authority. Burr's line includes Jackson, Houston, Quitman, and Walker. The lawlessness they performed on the grandier scale found a popular constituency in that less than semi-scrupulousness which took the land of the Indian and the Spaniard as far as the Rio Grande, but has left the curse behind it of a posterity which will not brook the law's delay nor the insolence of office. To go ahead and grasp a province, is old and easy; to civilize the spirit which grasped it, is the problem before us to-day in Texas and Arkansas.

PIKE'S PARTY.

Now see, directly after the above patient and minute narrative in hunter's prose, the same Indian spirit of Albert Pike, with one foot in New England and one amongst the Cherokees, sing to a robin redbreast ("the only one that ever I heard there"):

Hush! where art thou clinging,
And what art thou singing,
Bird of my own native land?
Thy song is as sweet
As a fairy's feet
Stepping on silver sand.

Or this pantheistic spirit celebrating his foeman in the song of the Nabajo:

Up, then, and away! Let the quiver be full!
And as soon as the stars make the mountain air cool,
The fire of the harvest shall make Heaven pale,
And the priesthood shall curse and the coward shall wail.

And there will be counting of beads then to do,—
And the Pueblos shall mount and prepare to pursue;
But when could their steeds, so mule-footed and slow,
Compare with the birds of the free Nabajo?

Through the prose of Albert Pike one sees the acute trapper's spirit, and in his poems the same melancholy-eyed man sitting in the wilds of the Southwest, relieved from the stimulus of his new-found friends, saying, even at Little Rock, and doubtless with momentary sincerity:

Once more unto the desert! There
I ask nor wealth, nor hope, nor praise,
Nor gentle ease, nor want of care
On my dark ways;

Out to the desert! from the sway
Of falsehood, crime, and heartlessness;
Better a free life for a day
Than years like this.

We owe to Pike the only poetical picture of one of those deep, mild, silent sunsets of the Southwest:

——Eastward you can trace
No stain, no spot of cloud upon a sky
Pure as an angel's brow;
The winds have folded up their quick wings now
And all asleep high up within cloud-cradles lie.

Beneath the trees, the dark and massy glooms
Are growing deeper, more material
In windless solitude; the flower-blooms
Thickly exhale their thin and unseen plumes
Of odor, which they gave not at the call
Of the hot sun; the birds all sleep within
The shaken nests,—all but the owl who booms
Far off his cry, like one that mourns strange dooms,
And the wild wishtonwish with lonely din.
There is a deep, calm beauty all around,
A massive, heavy, melancholy look,
A unison of lonesome sight and sound,
Which touches us till we can hardly brook
Our own sad feelings here;
It cannot wring from out the heart a tear,
But gives us heavy hearts, like reading some sad book.

A SOUTHWEST HUMORIST.

I made some inquiries at Little Rock about a character of whom I had read this description in an Arkansas household book:

"Every reader of the *Spirit of the Times*," said the description, "must have occasionally laughed over certain highly humorous pieces that have from time to time often appeared in that paper, over the signature of 'Pete Wetstone, of the Devil's Fork.' The author of the aforesaid exquisite wit is Kent Toland, of Batesville, Ark., in every way one of the most remarkable men in the West; for such is the versatility of his genius that he seems equally adapted to every species of effort, intellectual or physical. With a like unerring aim, he shoots a bullet or a *bon-mot*; and wields the pen or the Bowie-knife with the same thought-swift rapidity of motion and energetic fury of manner. Sunday, he will write an eloquent dissertation on religion; Monday, he rawhides a rogue; Tuesday, he composes a sonnet, set in silver stars and breathing perfume of roses, to some fair maid's eyebrows; Wednesday, he fights a duel, and sends a bit of lead whizzing through the head or heart of some luckless desperado; Thursday, he does up brown the personal character and political conduct of Senators Sevier and Ashley; Friday, he goes to the ball, dressed in the most finical superfinity of the fashion, and shines the soul of wit and the sun of merry badinage among all the gay gentlemen, and the king supreme of all tender hearts among the ladies. And, to close the triumphs of the week, on Saturday night he is off thirty miles to a country-dance in the Ozark Mountains, where they 'trip it on the light fantastic toe,' in the famous jig of 'double shuffle,' around a roaring log-heap fire in the woods, all night long, to the tune of 'The Buffalo Bull Came Down the Mountains—Long Time Ago.' And thus is glorious Kent entitled to the praise of universal versatility,—a myriad-minded Proteus of contradictory characters, many-hued as a chameleon, fed on dews, and suckled at the breast of a rainbow."

The prose of the matter seemed to be, that Toland came to Arkansas Territory at the age of 18, and joined the Whig side, under Robert Crittenden, brother of John J. Crittenden. Politics ran high, close, and hasty; and Toland wrote, sang, and spoke so well, and was yet so young, blonde, and slender, that it was thought the ordinary challenge and posting would scare him out of the way. The nephew of Governor Pope, the Democratic leader, challenged him,—a fine, trained, black-eyed duelist. They fought at twelve paces, above Little Rock, on the banks of the Arkansas, and, at the first fire, Toland's ball passed through Pope's liver. That shot killed the one man, and made the other a desperado and a frivolous fellow by turns, with spells of gloom and unhappiness between,—the sensitive duelist's fate. He was ready to pick quarrels, and he wore a knife and pistols, and shot "on sight" and in public places. He went to the Legislature several times as a member, but never had any influence there; for the man who is always sensitive about his courage misses his career.

THE FIRST BLOODSHED AT LITTLE ROCK.

An account of the first great Arkansas duel was published in *Noah's Weekly Register*. It happened in 1830. Robert Crittenden, who was a Whig, canvassed the Territory against Conway, Democrat. In the crude state of Arkansas society, it was felt that on the result of the experiment depended for a generation to come the political complexion of the State. The two opponents avoided each other, making different circuits; but the wolfish people demanded a debate, and it was finally appointed for Little Rock. The time was summer, the spot a pine grove. Before this time the partisans of the contestants had made the campaign infamous by abuse and personal accusation. People from the remotest parts of the Territory were present, and the capacity of inns and lodging-houses was exceeded, so that many wild people camped out in the surrounding woods. Conway carried on the debate after the spirit in which it had proceeded, catering to the common taste. Crittenden said, during his second speech, that no language was tolerable that could not be sustained by the Code of Honor. At this the inflamed Conway interrupted him with denunciation and invective, and Crittenden stopped the discussion, and sent the challenge the same evening. They met next morning in the presence of as many people as had listened to the discussion. Crittenden's second was Ben. Desha, of Kentucky; Conway's, Colonel Wharton Rector. All Arkansas might have been said to be assembled. A quarrel of an hour arose over the preliminaries, and Crittenden lay quiet on a blanket, while Conway excited himself. As they stood up to fight, Conway looked the swarthy Tennesseean, stern and premeditative; Crittenden, the fair-haired, spirited Kentuckian. Desha gave the word, loud as the proclamation of the law. Conway fired first, and cut a button from Crittenden's coat. The next minute he fell heavily to the ground, shot through the heart. Mr. Crittenden had set Arkansas an example.

SOLON BORLAND.

An Arkansan who became notorious the world over for a brief time was Solon Borland. The incident which give him such wide blame was the bombardment of San Juan, or Greytown, in Central America. The event happened in 1854, in the time of Franklin Pierce.

Borland was a native of Virginia, educated in North Carolina, and he went to Arkansas under the patronage of Ambrose H. Sevier, to edit the latter's political organ. His superior training gave him the advantage, and he adopted the Arkansas Code as easy enough to conquer by, so that he wrote and fought on the line of an ambitious career, until he superseded S[illegible] his term, the modern organizing politician appeared in the person of Robert W. Johnson, "the most successful public man we ever had in Arkansas." Johnson held the State henceforward until the Rebellion, and Borland lost both his newspaper pre-eminence and his seat. In these gloomy circumstances, he was offered the Governorship of New Mexico by Frank Pierce, but preferred instead the post of Envoy to Central America, with power to make treaties. He was a strict Manifest-Destinarian, and contemned the British Mosquito Protectorate under which the Town of San Juan held a sort of nude municipal independence. Some quarrels took place between the town and the Americans on shore, and a British Lieutenant, who had a ship at hand, made himself dutifully officious. The town refused to pay some American obligations; the natives were accused of stealing and of dodging responsibility, and the Americans of murdering a negro river-captain. The murderer fled to a steamer, and Borland and the passengers protected him from arrest. The town authorities then sought to arrest Borland ashore, and a "regular" Arkansas melee took place, during which somebody,—maybe the Britisher,—threw a bottle marked Barclay & Perkins,—that bottle wherewith the Briton, refreshed upon its contents, has conquered India, Abysainia, and much of the globe. Mr. Borland could not resist this weapon which came in such a questionable shape; it was outside the Code. He therefore sent for the only thing equal to the occasion: a ship-of-war. The Cyane came up promptly, commanded by J. S. Hollins,—the same who afterwards appeared off Southwest Pass with the first ram used in the war. The Commodore consulted with Mr. Borland and Mr. Fabens, the Consul. Everybody knows Fabens as the friend of Baez seventeen years afterward, and one of Mr. Sumner's Santo Domingo "jockeys." An American Envoy Extraordinary from the Town of Little Rock had been struck on the face with an empty bottle. This bottle had not only been thrown, but the contents previously drunk. As there was nobody to be "posted" for a coward, and nobody could read it if it were, there seemed to be nothing to do but to bombard Greytown.

Mr. Fabens, however, with an eye to business, first made a formal demand on "the authorities" for the immediate payment of $24,000, besides an apology for the unknown person who had fired the bottle labelled Barclay & Perkins. The offer was declined, as nobody in San Juan knew how to make an apology. Commodore Hollins immediately thereupon hitched up his breeches and mustered his crew. He served the British Lieutenant with a proclamation on board his ship. The Lieutenant's name was Jolley. Jolley doggedly replied that his vessel was too weak to engage with the big ship Cyane, but he mournfully "protested," on the grounds of an outraged civilization and certain valuable Britie's property in the place. Hollins and Borland replied that they also regretted that Jolley had not twice their armament, so as to conclude an interesting naval engagement. Then followed an act of touching chivalry. The Little Rock party sent a boat and crew ashore to assist British subjects in removing those valuable effects. We may hope that some tender interchanges of confidence took place in this pause,—say the opening of some of Barclay & Perkins' between our kindred races.

"On the 13th," says the official account, "at 9 o'clock, the batteries of the Cyane were opened upon the town." For seven hours we shot away shell and ball at the expense of the government. Mr. Borland looked grimly on the scene, and wrote meantime an official account of it, which filled the great Bob Johnson's soul with apprehensions that his Arkansas rival would yet "turn him" in the State. They buried the poor little mud-hive, and set fire to what in it was too miserable to fall down; the man who threw the porter-bottle might have felt that his crime was not without its compensations. After the place was all down, Lieutenant Jolley declared it to be under his protection, and the English Government held a deep and solemn inquest upon the case.

But, as for Little Rock, when the news got there, in a month or so, who shall describe the genuine agitation? The first question was: How did Borland behave? Several challenges are said to have been passed to the man who asked this. Next, Had anything like it been done since Jackson took Pakenham and Houston chewed up Santa Anna? The Johnson faction, at this presumption that Jackson ever had an equal, were equally ready to fight.

Doctor Borland came home, but found the political field occupied at every point, and he removed to Memphis to edit the *Enquirer* there. Notwithstanding any peculiarities in the above description, he was a self-reliant, capable, and quiet man. He joined the Rebellion and was made a Brigadier General; for he had been both an officer and a prisoner in the Mexican War. Persecuted by a wound, he retired to Texas early in the struggle, and he died there in 1864. A daughter who survives is said to show his literary capability.

AUSTIN AND WILKINSON.

The father of the Southwest was Moses Austin, a native of Connecticut, who settled a Texas grant with young men from the Lower Mississippi Valley, and was the successful competitor over James Wilkinson and Aaron Burr to anticipate the Anglo-Saxon occupation of Northern Mexico.

Wilkinson was an extraordinary character, and the first Governor of all Louisiana, inclusive of Arkansas, which he received from the French in 1803, as Commissioner. He had been the founder of the trade between this region under the French and the Kentucky towns, even prior to Washington's Administration; and, after balking Burr's plans to seize Texas, and seeking to get possession of it for himself, he died at last, after a quarrelsome but vigorous life, near the City of Mexico, just as he had secured a grant of land in Texas to compete with Austin's colony. With youth upon his side, he might have anticipated there the career of Houston, and fulfilled the ambitious dreams of Burr.

SAM HOUSTON.

In the year 1829, Arkansas Territory was visited by a nobler refugee than commonly came to its seclusion. A voluntary exile from the Executive Mansion of Tennessee, followed by the fury of a political press, and that public, full of uncharitable interpretation, which believed the worst, Sam Houston had resolved that the sun should forever shine upon his back, and the East be forgotten in the misery of his spirit. A Governor, elected at the age of 34, by 12,000 majority, he had proved the reverse of the couplet:

Art hath no charity for him
Whom love has satisfied.

He had married a younger lady, and, after three months of living together, they separated. The reasons neither ever gave. All rushed forward with a reason, and that the basest; but none guessed the shortest one: that the woman did not love him. Like Hester Prynne, implored by the preacher, in public, to tell the name of her betrayer, when the preacher himself was that, it might be said over Sam Houston: "He would not sweak! Wondrous strength and generosity of man's heart. He would not speak!" He resigned his office, bowed his head, and, in the splendor of a young career, departed for the desert. He landed at the mouth of White River, and ascended the Arkansas to Little Rock, but not to tarry and take root again in public station; for apprehending this, the political papers even there defamed him. Many years before, he had been adopted into a Cherokee tribe, and he had come to claim its sympathy and brotherhood. Four hundred miles by land and water he pushed up toward the Falls of the Arkansas, and his father, Oolooketa, the Chief, hastened likewise to approach him. The young Governor of Tennessee stood before the savage, and was greeted by his Indian name:

"Colenneh," said the Chief, "you have become a great Chief among your people. You have suffered there, and have turned your thoughts to my wigwam. I am glad of it. It was done by the Great Spirit."

For a little space, Houston relapsed into the Indian's own drunken and maudlin sorrow. His strong nature revived again, and he became the Indian champion at Washington, and the scourge of the swindling agents and traders who imposed upon them. They revived at this Capital all the slanders of Tennessee, but his scars had healed, and would not bleed anew. At last, an Ohio Congressman slandered Andrew Jackson in his name, whom Houston revered. Then there was an affray on the Avenue, and nearly simultaneously breaches of the Congressman's head and of the "privileges of the House." For this offence they tried the man of misfortune on the floor, in Police Court, and wherever he could be dragged; but he compelled a verdict of character at the hands of the very cock-sparrow who had defamed him. Then, shaking the dust of Washington from his feet, he returned to the wilds of Arkansas, and read Horace till the beauty of life and career were born again, and, with a freshed spirit, he saw his opportunity in Texas. To that great new State he became deliverer and President, and, with magnanimous patriotism, he led the conquest to the Capital and the Nation which had cast him off.

ANDREW JACKSON AS A SOUTHWESTERNER.

It may often puzzle the household man of the North to know why Andrew Jackson, with his mixture of popular and despotic qualities, overthrew the dignified dynasty which presided from Washington to John Quincy Adams, and kept the affections of two-thirds of the country in fact and memory. He was the [illegible]trans-Alleghany Southwest. He represents Ohio in its chafings [illegible] constraint and for development in the provinces of the Indians and Spanish. Aaron Burr, an acute politician, without Jackson's steadfast and candid face, had attempted to lead this spirit, comprehending it; but a greater politician drew him back, and his own sinister nature and vices entombed him alive. Yet, as to mere purpose, and in many respects of episode, Houston's success and Burr's dream are parts of the same thing, and time and candor won at San Jacinto what got for Mr. Burr only the posthumous plaudit of Mr. Parton. Houston, like Burr, was driven from his high dignities to the pursuit of ambition in the Southwest, and, as Burr revenged himself in mortal duel upon Hamilton, Houston resented his persecution upon the body of Congressman Stansbury. Later opinion inclines to the belief that Burr's design was no worse than to cross the Sabine, backed by the riflemen of the Southwest, wrest Texas, and New Mexico from the Spanish, and, by the popularity he should acquire there, return again toward political dominion at the Democratic Capital of Washington. And, thirty years after Burr fled from New Orleans, pursued by Jefferson's vigilant office-holders and dragoons, Houston returned wounded from the battle-field of revolutionized Texas, to be received at New Orleans with almost idolatrous music, and proud and tender care and affection. Like Burr, he believed that the annexation of the regions he had reduced would make him President; but he was comparatively unselfish and untrained. And the mild old man, overawed by the later great mutiny for a Southwestern Empire, died poor and deposed, like Burr, but unhaunted by any victim of perfidy; and it has been said that he left his bride in Tennessee, and submitted to slander unparalleled, because he would not force himself upon a woman whose heart was another's. If Texas was won, as some say, by brutal means, it hold the ashes of as gallant a countryman as the General who took Quebec, or the Knight who recovered Jerusalem.

PRENTISS AND QUITMAN.

Every man who admires force of character and gallantry in the objective view will be affected by the deeds of these Manifest Destinarians of the Southwest. Nor can any fail to admit that they forced the boundaries of our Empire, and fought with the valor and devotion of the Tartar. They reasoned solely upon the Imperial necessities and mental supremacy of the American; and many of them were Northern men, who adopted the Southern views and habits, and often excelled in them. In Mississippi, S. S. Prentiss and John A. Quitman, Northern school-teachers,—the one from Maine and the other from New York,—reached the highest distinctions under all the codes which prevailed there; and their lives, already fairly and fully, if not critically, written, will puzzle and excite a calmer posterity than ourselves. Fire-eaters of opposite parties, they had no mean emulation for a fictitious or irrelevant ancestry, and could nearly say, with Albert Pike: "My father was a journeyman-shoemaker, who worked hard, paid his taxes, and gave all his children the benefits of an education." The devotion of Quitman to what was then called in the Southwest "the American idea" cannot be lightly treated by an age which loves to read of Mr. Prescott's, Mr. Helps', or Mr. Parkman's heroes. The spirit of Cortes might have broken the tomb in envy to see Quitman fighting his way to Houston's side in Texas, or through the house-walls of Monterey, or carrying the Belen Gate at the City of Mexico; and, as Governor of the captured Capital, he was the embodiment of feudal vigor and democratic wisdom. No wonder that all Mississippi rose in his rear and made him [illegible] Governor. Yet, even there, the caprice of popular constituencies, [illegible] as in the North, hunted him into retirement for a difference of opinion, and the successor of Cortes bowed his head as if his King had frowned. We are at present on easy terms with ourselves in the North, and rather belittle the times to which we refer; but the history of America will consider the period of our extension into Louisiana and Mexico as solicitously as the period of Emancipation. In the human diary, nothing but success succeeds, particularly with Nations, and nobody moralizes till they fail. We do not need to be reminded of this by the late spectacle of the highest European civilization endorsing the slave-cause, then uppermost in man, and the orthodox Gladstone's hearty, but premature recognition: "Jefferson Davis has made a Nation!"

DAVID CROCKETT.

In the year 1835, the news-budget from Little Rock relates that, amongst the hundreds of people, "mostly from Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina," who were passing through that place for Texas by the great military road, crowding the ferry, and escorting large droves of negroes, "as many as three hundred passing over on one Sunday,"—were Colonel David Crockett and his followers.

Crockett was at this time nearly 50. The son of an Irish tavern-keeper on the road from Virginia to East Tennessee, he grew up nearly illiterate; but his hunter's habits, whimsical will and peculiarity, and a certain buffoonery not without shrewdness, made him the leader of a reckless settlement; and, in course of time, when even such a society required organization, Crockett became a Magistrate, was sent to the Legislature, and three times to Congress. He was rash enough to oppose General Jackson, the idol of the Mississippi Valley, and this sealed his fate in Tennessee. Shouldering his rifle, and following his political supporters, he repaired to Little Rock, and, after a brief delay, pushed on to Texas. At the capture of the Alamo, the following year, he was murdered by order of Santa Anna, and his ashes were exhaled into the flavor of comic almanics for twenty years. GATH.

BUILDING INSPECTORS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I saw in a recent number of THE TRIBUNE an editorial on the subject of preventing fires and enforcing the fire-ordinance. If a few more efforts would stir up the Common Council from the apathy they seemingly have settled down to, it would be a hopeful sign, certainly.

Some of the wise recommendations of the Mayor's recent message to the Council have failed to elicit any considerable action in better enforcing the ordinance, or providing the means for preventing fires. Would it be well to continue airing the subject, or wait till another fire destroys the better part of some of our large cities? Why will not the Council adopt some preventive means before another calamity overtakes us?

A detail of a score or two of policemen, to examine and watch in certain localities, that fire be not thrown around indiscriminately, would do much toward preventing fires this winter. But you cannot expect the fire-ordinance will be enforced by the police, though it is their duty in law, because it is out of their line of business, and while they are mostly good officers in the enforcement of the laws that come within their line of duty, they do not understand how to detect the various ways builders have and practice in violating the Building ordinance, or the fire-ordinance in relating to building.

To enforce that ordinance, it is necessary to employ three Inspectors, who shall be practical mechanics and industrious men. They should undergo a proper examination before the Board of Public Works, and have it understood that their place depended upon their application and adaptation to their work.

There is no reason why three men of this kind, paid perhaps $1,200 a year (adding $300 more for the use of a horse to ride), should not thoroughly enforce the fire-ordinance throughout the city, so that there need not be an unpunished violation of the law once a year.

H. C. S.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1872.

PERE HYACINTHE'S WIFE.

The Love Story of Two Continents Told by Themselves.

(Nov. 4) *Paris Correspondence of the New York World.*

I went the other day to see Mme. and Pere Hyacinthe Loyson. From the American newspapers I had learned that the woman for whom the first preacher of France had sacrificed Church and almost State had a "history." She had been divorced from a former husband, had been a fashion-letter writer of an inferior grade, had been a vender of corsets in Paris, an adventurer of varied success, a Catholic and Protestant by turns, an unsuccessful journalist, and had been born in Ohio—which last statement seemed to be the only one to be regarded with favor. With all due respect for the American press, I did not believe it. The history and the marriage were paradoxical. Pere Hyacinthe had been overrated, or my countrywoman, Emilie Merriman, had been shamefully treated by the careless pens of American journalists. I liked the Pere's spunk in marrying, and I thought he had shown taste and good sense in marrying an American. I wanted to tell him so, wanted to see his wife, and so I went to see them.

Sending my card to Mme. Loyson, the servant showed me into a little parlor, very plainly but neatly furnished. A copy of the New York *Independent* and *Christian Union*, containing [illegible]ments on the Pere's marriage, were [illegible], a gift. There was a fine photograph of Emilie Merriman from that German [illegible] medallions in plaster [illegible]man. On the mantel and Professor Draper, of Pere Hyacinthe exceedingly well executed, and New [illegible] Emilie Merriman.

In a few moments Mme. Loyson came in with a pleasant, cordial greeting—the parlor she thought a little cool, and would I not come in her room where she had a fire? So she led the way to a small cosy apartment, where an easy chair and a writing-table lent an air of comfort combined with business. The conversation led at once into French customs, French society, and travel. I may as well write it down this moment, for I am eager to say it: I was charmed with the woman, and understood perfectly how Pere Hyacinthe or any other man would have sacrificed a very considerable amount of things sacrificable to win her.

In person, she is tall, well-proportioned, with hands to delight a sculptor, not small and characterless, but large as a Madonna's should be, and white, soft, and shapely as love could mould, and strong and tender as love could desire. She has a handsome head, dark-brown hair, smoothly coiffured; dark-brown eyes, full of sweetness and intelligence; a fair, fresh complexion, an enchanting mouth, and exquisite teeth. That the Pere had an eye for personal charms it were useless to deny; that he had a heart for the charms of mind and heart of corresponding value is equally true, for his wife, with nothing of the air of a "blue stocking," is intelligent to an unusual degree, and converses with an ease and elegance remarkable in an American woman, remarkably well as most American women converse. She betrays not the least indication of smallness or frivolity. There is a largeness, sincerity, and earnestness of purpose in all she says and does that is most winning. She is thoroughly religious without cant; her mind, heart and person form one complete harmony. And then she is so genuine, so free from artificial shams of dress or manner, that you at once feel at rest in her presence, and do not begin to wonder how she would look if she had rings in her ears, her hair put up in puffs, or her waist laced in one of those patent corsets. She is simply the delightful fact of a large-hearted, high-minded, handsome, and loyal woman, whom God has called to be a heroine, and who answers in full to all the demands of heroism, which is very, very rare. After relieving myself of all that, I am conscious of conveying a very meagre idea of the woman who robbed me of an hour this afternoon in giving me in return a year's worth of the chatter of commonplace women. After being presented to the Pere later, I remarked that I was proud that he had wedded an American. His face lighted radiantly with a sweet smile as he replied that he was also. Pere Hyacinthe, by the way, while speaking German and Italian well, speaks no English, which surprised me somewhat, and I ventured to say to Mme. Loyson that one would think he had learned English in their courtship days.

"Ah, I think we had no courtship days, in the usual acceptation of that term," she replied. "We saw each other rarely, and the question that filled our hearts was one that made us sad rather than joyful."

"You first saw him in Notre Dame, did you not?"

"Oh, no; the first time I saw him"—and she smiled as she began the history, as all women must when recalling the beginning of a happy destiny—"the first time I saw him was in the little convent of ——. That was five years ago. I had heard of Pere Hyacinthe, but as I was strongly opposed to Romanism I had no desire either to see him or meet him, although greatly interested in religious movements. But I had a friend who was a Catholic, who prevailed upon me to go with her one morning early to the convent; the Pere was to hold a service there for the nuns at 5 o'clock, and I went. I can assure you I was not much impressed in his favor. He then wore the rough dress of the monk, his head was shaved and he was barefooted. I met him again afterwards and was more favorably impressed with the man. I was in Rome when he was called there by the Pope, and saw him more there than at any other time or place. But the whole life of Catholic monks was to me so horrible. Every human feeling, human sympathy, and personal individuality was so utterly repressed. I knew the Pere's sister. She was in a convent, but she never could see her brother alone. Two others must be with her when he came to see her, and she could never look in his face, unless he closed his eyes, and she the same when he looked in hers. He was not permitted to ride in the same carriage with his own mother. It all seemed so terribly unnatural, such a persistent effort to root out of the heart and soul all human loves and feelings."

"A Catholic gentleman was telling me the other day that the Pere's marriage has had no effect whatever upon the Catholic priesthood; that none have expressed either sympathy or congratulation. Is this true?" I asked.

"Quite the reverse," she replied; "but it has not appeared on the surface. Not a day passes but the Pere receives letters and personal visits from priests who declare themselves anxious and ready to follow his example. One was here only to-day with a woman whom he had loved for years, but had not dared to marry. It is his intention now to do so."

"You think the Pere's example must produce a revolution in the Catholic Church, do you not?"

"Judging from present indications, it can hardly be otherwise."

"He intends to preach again soon, I believe?"

"Yes, sometime next month; but no decisive arrangements as to place have as yet been made."

The Pere, as his wife calls him, was arrayed in the customary black dress of a non-professional gentleman, but bears in his handsome face an indescribable something of the air of a priest. He is one of the finest of conversationalists. He is winning, strong, earnest, and full of feeling. His warm human sympathies must have made him a delightful confessor. Ah me! I should think a priest of sensibilities would fall under the burden of the confidences women pour into his soul. It is said men confess also, but—the "confidences of a priest," has one ever written them.

George Sand, who, since she has been grandmother, has become rewomanized to a charming degree, published some weeks ago in *Le Temps* (the publication of which was interdicted) a capital letter upon the Pere's marriage. Formerly she had not loved him much. She had a friend, one of the first actresses upon the French stage, whom the Pere had converted, and Mme. Sand had found it hard to forgive him that deed. But her friends importuned her to give her impressions upon the priest's marriage, and I cannot refrain from quoting some of her paragraphs. She says: "He denies the infallibility of the Pope; he battles against the Church officials; he marries. I find him at once sincere, frank, and brave. I love his courage, and am touched by it. I read the declaration he has published; I recognize it as the language of a man of heart and goodness. It is a very wholesome and very beautiful page of the religious history of our day. The fury it has raised does not reach me. This vain wrath of the sea, its froth and foam, do not prevent me from seeing the new isle which rises to the surface, and the waves which roll around it cannot submerge it. It is a small bit of land, a narrow refuge, perilous, difficult to reach, and from which retreat is impossible. It is a new point of doctrine—a little church founded, which in one day will have its own importance. Who knows, if this will not be a haven in which Catholicism will take refuge in its turn to battle against death? For its hour approaches, and the pilgrimages, the miracles, the achievements of caves, and wonderful waters, the invasion of politics in the sanctuary, are its funeral knell. When a religion can no longer satisfy a healthy soul it is finished. It is no longer only a question of time. But Catholicism cannot, neither ought to, disappear abruptly. Precipitated by the demonstrations of Lourde and of Salette, it will be retarded by some generous attempts, some truly religious efforts. New heresies will be proclaimed, and groups of priests will proclaim their right to marry. A new Pope will arise who will not without scruple allow himself to be invested with infallibility. He will convoke a new council, a veritable council, which in view of the imminent ruin of the religious edifice will resolve to make large concessions. If the council dares not lay its hand upon the dogma, it will allow such tolerant interpretations thereof to the priests, so that, like the decree of eternal damnation, it will gradually become only a metaphor.

"The marriage of Pere Hyacinthe is a grand church scandal, and the religious press with its ordinary cleverness gives it all the retentissement possible. The great criminal who is thus placed before public opinion with the resigned assurance of an honest man, ought not to be too angry because of the noise. He has a conviction that we do not share. He believes to have the power now as then to call himself both priest and Catholic.

"I hope he will have numerous adherents, for, without being either Protestant or Catholic, I see, as all the world can see, the fatal and shameful consequence of the celibacy of priests. Let them marry, then, and confess no more! The Pere Hyacinthe; will he still confess?

"That is the question. Is the secret of confession compatible with the pouring out of confidence? If I were Catholic I should not torment myself with it enormously. Discretion is easier than continence; and I would say otherwise to my children, 'Have no secrets too delicate to reveal; you will have no fear of the tittle-tattle of the wife of the *cure*.' But I am convinced that the pious women who will follow Pere Hyacinthe in his new career can still open to him their souls in all security, and I hope he may have sincere and faithful penitents.

"This declaration of Pere Hyacinthe is truly very beautiful and touching. Is it simply from talent? one asks. No; talent is only truly beautiful when in the service of a beautiful sentiment. There are in this letter some heart ejaculations, some cries of conscience, which penetrate the conscience and the heart. There is an idea of true love, a respect for nature in its divine sense, a chasteness of veneration for marriage which is removed from all sensual ideas, which extinguishes the smile and brings forth tears. It is truly very grand, and that page, written by priest, will remain, perhaps, as a sort of new evangel for the future members of a new church. Priest and married, Pere Hyacinthe—let us restore or leave to him his title of priest and monk—will be able to marry other priests, and put in peace their regenerated consciences."

The whole history and result of this Franco-American marriage, from that meeting at "5 o'clock in the morning" five years ago until its consummation in England, has been dramatic and interesting almost beyond precedent. It is a "Tale of Two Continents," of which the sequel will never end—a "continued story" reaching into eternity. I am sorry to feel obliged to add, for the further enlightenment of the stupid fools in which the world abounds, a special and precise negative to the unhistorical paragraph with which this letter opened, that "my heroine" was never divorced, never was a corset agent (how ludicrous, that a woman full of ardor for the emancipation of her sex from all debilitating and belittling confines of mind or heart should be a dealer in body-killers!), never a fashion-writer, good, bad, or indifferent, but has dabbled in literature and art to a gratifying degree, at least to her friends, and is a daughter of the Empire State. God bless her—there!

OBITUARY.

Sir John Bowring, LL. D., F. R. S.

From the New York World, Nov. 24.

The death of this distinguished man, which occurred on Friday, leaves a gap in the ranks of the practical reformers of England. Few more universally accomplished men have ever lived. He was at once a great linguist, a traveller of more than ordinary sagacity, an accomplished diplomatist, an able economist, a well-known jurist, a zoologist, and a poet. It is extremely doubtful in which calling he would have had the most brilliant future, provided he had been restricted to one profession. He had the industry and enthusiasm to succeed in any undertaking, and his career shows that he had the ability to deal with the most diverse subjects.

Sir John Bowring came of an ancient Devonshire family, and was born at Larkbear, near Exeter, on the 17th of October, 1792. A little over 80 years of age at his death, Bowring had been a contemporary and companion of some of the greatest men of his time. He was a young man when Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo, and a man of 60 at the death of his conqueror. Bowring's family were Unitarians; he was of pure Puritan stock. He early turned his attention to the laws against dissenters, and was a leader in the movement for their repeal. He had a marvellous facility for acquiring languages. As has been well said, he has enriched the English tongue with admirable translations of the popular poetry and ballads of most of the nations of Europe. Under this head may be placed his "Specimens of the Russian Poets" (1821-23), "Batavian Anthology" (1824), "Specimens of the Polish Poets" (1827), "Servian Popular Songs" (1827), "Poetry of the Magyars" (1830), "Cheskian Anthology" (1832), and "Ancient Poetry and Romances of Spain" (1834). Besides his appreciation of the poetry of other nations and persons, he was a poet himself. His "Matins and Vespers" (1823)—an original volume of devotional poetry—has been deservedly popular in England and this country.

In 1822, Bowring met Jeremy Bentham, and the acquaintance then formed ripened into an intimacy only broken by the death of the great reformer of jurisprudence. He eagerly accepted Bentham's utilitarian principles, and was perhaps their most efficient and influential expositor. He was first editor of the *Westminster Review*, devoted to the popularization of Bentham's views in economy, jurisprudence, and politics. He held this post for five years, 1825-30. Bowring translated into English Bentham's "Parliamentary Sophisms." In 1843 he published a splendid edition of the collected works of Jeremy Bentham, in eleven large volumes. This has remained the standard edition up to the present time, and is likely to retain that position for a long time to come.

Bowring turned his attention to economic questions, and early took sides with the extreme free-traders. He will be remembered as one of the counsel of the celebrated "Anti-Corn Law League." His knowledge of trade statistics was intimate and extensive, and successive Whig Ministers, from 1832 onward, employed him as Commissioner to make special inquiries into the customs and internal revenue laws of the various countries of Europe. Among those he reported on were France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, the States of the German Customs Union and the Levant. Bowring sat in Parliament as member for the Clyde boroughs from 1835 to 1837, and for Bolton from 1841 to 1849. While serving as Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Colonial Accounts he made recommendations to the House of Commons that have led to the most extensive reforms. He introduced and carried, in face of the opposition of the Government of the day, a resolution that the gross revenues of all taxes should be paid into the exchequer without reduction,—a fruitful principle, which has formed the groundwork of the new system of accountancy in the British Treasury. Bowring was always "liberal" in the broadest sense of the word. The Manxmen presented him with a service of plate for his successful endeavors to free them from feudal tyranny. He acted as unofficial representative of the Maltese, and they, too, recognized his disinterested ability by presenting him with a service of plate. He wrote in Spanish against the African slave trade, and translated into French Clarkson's "Opinions of the Early Christians on War."

In 1849 he received the lucrative appointment of British Consul at Canton, China. In 1854, while in England on leave of absence from his post, he was knighted, and promoted to be Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China. Shortly before his return Sir John Bowring made a speech advocating arbitration as a means of settling international disputes. Not long after his return to China disputes arose which culminated in war. Sir John gave the order to Seymour to bombard the forts. Lord Palmerston approved this vigorous action, but the House of Commons passed a vote of censure, and the Minister was recalled. In 1859 Sir John retired from active diplomatic service on a pension. He had previously negotiated a treaty with Siam, a task in which several predecessors had failed. He wrote an account of his visit to that country under the title, "The Kingdom of Siam and its People," published in 1857. In 1859 he published an account of the Philippine Islands. In 1861 Sir John was sent to Italy to report upon the state of the commercial relations of England with Italy.

Sir John Bowring's wife, by whom he has had several children, is one of the foremost English advocates of woman's enfranchisement. He himself has taken a very active part, even in recent years, in advocating reforms of the most liberal character. He has been a constant attendant upon social science congresses, and has read many papers before them. He was a contributor to many periodicals. He was an easy, fluent writer, who collected materials on method, and elaborated them when he had leisure. He received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Groningen, in Holland. He was a member of the Royal Society, and correspondent or honorary member of most of the literary and many of the scientific societies of Europe. He received a diamond ring from Alexander the First for his Russian anthology, and for his works on Holland, some of which have been translated in Dutch, a gold medal from the King of the Netherlands.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A Cuban Shot by Her Husband—Domestic Unhappiness and Separation After Thirty Years of Wedded Life—Flight and Capture of the Assassin.

From the New York Times, Nov. 24.

A terrible domestic tragedy was enacted yesterday, in the private residence No. 317 East Fifty-first street, caused by conjugal unhappiness, and which will undoubtedly result in the death of a woman at the hands of her husband. The victim of this latest ebullition of "emotional insanity," as the mania for blood-spilling is now termed, is Mrs. Josephine Martin, a Cuban lady, about 47 years of age, and the perpetrator is her husband, Francis Martin, a Cuban cigar-maker, about 57 years of age. The family and friends of the parties were unusually reticent in regard to the causes which led to the tragedy and the circumstances attending the shooting, but from what could be learned by the police and the reporters, it appears that about three years ago Francis Martin and his wife, Josephine, arrived in this city from Cuba. The couple, who had been married for over thirty years, had not lived happily, and after they arrived in this city Mrs. Martin determined that she would not live with her husband any longer. What causes led to this determination are not known at present, and as the family have refused to give any information on this point, to either the police or reporters, it cannot be conjectured; but Mrs. Martin took up her abode with a married daughter, living at No. 317 East Fifty-first street. The son-in-law refused to give his name to the reporter of the *Times*, who called at the house during the evening, and said that the family had determined to keep the affair as quiet as possible. He, however, stated that his father-in-law had not done any work since he arrived in this city, but had been supported by his son-in-law and other members of the family. The son-in-law refused, however, to state where his father-in-law had lived. Though Mrs. Martin persistently refused to live with him, he was allowed the privilege of visiting her at the residence of his daughter, where she was living, and she took care of his wardrobe, attended to his washing, etc. Martin was in the habit of visiting his wife at least twice a week, and he never saw her but he implored of her to live with him again, promising to amend his conduct, so that she would not have any reason to complain of his treatment in the future. Mrs. Martin, however, did not apparently place any confidence in his promises, and still persisted in her refusal. These constant refusals weighed heavily on the mind of the husband, and he became moody and despondent, and reckless in his habits.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday Martin called at the house indicated, and asked for his wife. The servant who answered his summons showed him into the parlor, where he was joined by his wife. After the usual greetings, Martin asked his wife if she had his shirts ready for him. Mrs. Martin replied that she had just finished mending them, and, summoning the servant, sent her up-stairs for the shirts. The servant returned in a few moments with the garments, and noticed Mr. Martin and his wife talking excitedly in Spanish. She left the room, and, after she had left, Martin began in his usual strain to beg his wife to return to live with him once more, but Mrs. Martin again and again persistently refused. Martin thereupon became terribly excited, and, livid with rage, sprang at his wife, caught her by the throat, and endeavored to strangle her. A desperate struggle ensued, and the woman finally succeeded in breaking from his grasp, and screamed for help. Martin retreated a few steps, and, drawing a revolver from his pocket, fired at his wife. The first shot took effect in the woman's right leg, inflicting a very severe wound. As he raised the pistol to fire again, Mrs. Martin threw up her right hand to guard her body, and, when he fired, the ball passed through her right wrist, shattering the bones. At this juncture the servant girl, alarmed by the sound of pistol-shots and the screams of the unfortunate woman, rushed into the parlor. As she entered the room, Martin fired a shot, which took effect in the woman's right breast, causing a wound which will prove fatal. The unfortunate woman sank to the floor, and the servant rushed out into the street, crying "Murder!" "Police!" At the corner of Second avenue and Fifty-first street she encountered Patrolman Goubleman, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, and informed him of what had transpired. The officer hurried to the house and found that the murderer had escaped. The policeman started in pursuit, and overtook Martin in First avenue, near Forty-ninth street, where he was walking rapidly down town. He was taken back to the house, and thence to the East Fifty-ninth Street Police Station, where he was locked up by order of Captain Gunner. He appeared to be quite cool and collected, and declined to make any statement in regard to the affair. He talks very little English, and no person was allowed to converse with the prisoner.

In the meantime, the family and some of the neighbors had entered the parlor and found Mrs. Martin lying on the floor, weltering in her blood. A surgeon was summoned, and on examining the wound in her breast gave it as his opinion that the bullet had passed through the lungs, and was necessarily mortal. Against the advice of the surgeon, Mrs. Martin was placed in a carriage and taken to the station-house, where she was confronted with her husband, and identified him as the man who shot her. She was then driven back and placed in bed. The pistol used by her husband was found concealed in an ash-barrel in the sub-cellar of the house. It is a five-chambered, self-cocking revolver, and, when found, three of the chambers were empty and the others loaded.

The woman being deemed in a very critical condition, Coroner Schirmer was notified, and proceeded to the house, where he took the *ante-mortem* deposition of the dying woman.

A Heavy Contract.

From the Dubuque Times.

Last Fourth of July, a young man in the employ of a wholesale house in Dubuque, in conversation with his employer, was induced to enter upon a simple task, at what seemed a high salary. He was offered $500 per annum, in addition to what he was then receiving if he would merely carry from any place on Main street to the river shore, and throw into the Mississippi the first week, one single shot, No. 6; the second week, two shots; the third week, four shots; the fourth week, eight shots; and so on, doubling the number of shot each week—the young man who took the contract to find the shot.

Well, he entered upon his contract. The first month, as will be noted above, his work was easy—simply to go to the river four times, carrying with him the aggregate fifteen No. 6 shot. The fifth week he carried 16 shot; the sixth week, 32; the seventh week, 64; the eighth week, 128; the ninth week, 256; the tenth week, 512; the eleventh week, 1,024; the twelfth week, 2,048; the thirteenth week, 4,096. At this juncture, both from curiosity, and to save the labor of counting the shot, which was getting to be troublesome, he weighed his 4,096 shot, and found that they balanced just 1½ pounds. He had now carried and deposited something less than three pounds of shot. He congratulated himself that this was earning $125 very easily.

The fourteenth week he deposited—still doubling the amount—3 pounds; the fifteenth week, 6 pounds; the sixteenth week, 12 pounds; the seventeenth week, 24 pounds; the eighteenth week, 48 pounds. That brings him to date. This week, the nineteenth of his contract, he made a little calculation in regard to the [illegible] as follows:

He finds that next week, the twentieth of his contract, he will have to deposit 192 pounds; the twenty-first week, 384 pounds; the twenty-second week, 768 pounds; the twenty-third, 1,536 pounds; the twenty-fourth week, 3,0[illegible] pounds,—something over 1½ tons; the twenty-fifth week, 3 tons; the twenty-sixth week, [illegible] tons; the twenty-seventh week, 12 tons; the twenty-eighth week, 24 tons; the twenty-ninth week, 48 tons; the thirtieth week, 96 tons; the thirty-first week, 192 tons; the thirty-second week, 384 tons; the thirty-third week, 768 tons; the thirty-fourth week, 1,536 tons; the thirty-fifth week, 3,072 tons; the thirty-sixth week, 6,144 tons; the thirty-seventh week, 12,228 tons; the thirty-eighth week, 24,576 tons; the thirty-ninth week, 49,152 tons; the fortieth week, 98,304 tons; the forty-first week, 196,608 tons; the forty-second week, 39[illegible]216 tons; the forty-third week, 786,432 tons; the forty-fourth week, 1,572,864 tons; the forty-fifth week, 3,145,782 tons; the forty-sixth week, 6,291,456 tons; the forty-seventh week, 12,58[illegible]912 tons; the forty-eighth week, 25,165,824 tons; the forty-ninth week, 50,321,648 tons; the fiftieth week, 100,643,206 tons; the fifty-first week, 201,286,592 tons; the fifty-second week, 402,573,184 tons.

The young man has thrown up his contract.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Secretary of the Iron Association makes the number of blast furnaces built, building, or projected, this year, in the United States, 72, with a capacity of 400,000 tons.

—The hog crop of Central Illinois, to be marketed during the present packing season, will both in number and weight, exceed that of any previous season for many years.

—Indianapolis boasts of a contractor who can neither read, write, nor figure, and yet can accurately estimate the number of brick for a wall of given dimensions, and the cost of construction.

—The St. Cloud *Press* tells the story that parties returned from the Yellowstone expedition report that, during the time they remained in that locality, chips of wood turned to stone.

—Last Thursday, in the District Court of Jefferson County, Kan., a divorce suit was called, the case heard, and the decree of divorce granted. In the space of twelve minutes thereafter, the divorced lady led a confused and blushing young man to the marriage-altar, and was remarried.

—The Sheriff of Faribault County, Minn., is an original chap. He is also a good collector, but he sometimes makes strange returns. Here is one, filed a few days ago: "This is a dead beat. Says he pays after harvest. You can return it then, and I will try him a clatter. I will catch lots of these chaps with their breeches down when they get to hauling wheat to market."

—Green L. Douthitt has instituted suit in the Lafayette Circuit Court, Mo., against forty-two of the citizens of Washington, Davis, and Freedom Townships, for assaulting and otherwise mistreating him at the time of the shooting of his son, David E. Douthitt, and Ben. Wilson. He asks for $50,000 damages.

—In Obion County, Tenn., a few days since two brothers, named McComber, mill-proprietors, had a quarrel with an employe named Saunders, and one of them shot him in the side. Saunders, in return, shot both, killing one on the spot, and injuring the other so badly that he has since died.

—Congress, it is said, will be asked to look after the welfare of Alaska. The denizens of that hyperborean Territory, or at least a portion of them, complain bitterly of the Seal Fishery Company. This corporation they charge with usurping an aggressive rule, crushing out all competition in trade, and ruling the land over which their chartered sway extends with a rod of iron.

—They have curious customs up on Lake Superior. Recently a Mr. Pennock induced the Outonagon folks to believe that he had discovered a tin-mine on the north shore, but, when the time came to show it, his memory proved treacherous. He was thereupon tucked into jail a few days to clear his intellect. That accomplished, he was taken out by the gentlemen complainant, and a party has again started out to raise the tin.

—An ambitious youth in Charlestown, Mass., having little money of his own, but a rich father, recently conceived the brilliant idea of giving a grand party at which all the notables in the country should be present. He accordingly sent notes of invitation to distinguished men in all the States of the Union, including President Grant, Secretary Boutwell, Charles Francis Adams, and Horace Greeley, also enclosing his own photograph. His orders for hall decorations were liberal, amounting to $12,000, flowers alone to the amount of $5,000 being included. The owner of the hall refused to allow its use without the payment of $300 in advance; the young man's father refused to furnish the money, and the magnificent party fell through. The gentleman, however, had to spend a few hundreds in telegraphing the invited guests not to come, instead of a few thousands for dancing.

PERSONAL.

Congressman McCrary, of Iowa, is lecturing on the subject: "Why?"

—Chief Justice Cartter has purchased a $26,000 residence in Washington.

—George W. Friedley, being the tallest man (6 feet 3½), was elected President of the Indiana Senate.

—Eberhard Friedrich Walcher, the great master-builder of pipe-organs, died at Ludwigsburg, in Wurtemberg, recently. Among other celebrated organs built by him was that in Boston.

—Stewart Gilmore, of Allen's Grove, Scott County, Iowa, a well-to-do farmer and a man of intelligence, who is 41 years old, and has resided in said county twenty-six years, enjoyed his first ride on a railroad on Saturday evening last.

—Lord Kinloch, one of the Judges in the First Division of the Court of Sessions, Edinburgh, Scotland, has just died in North Britain. His Lordship had been in infirm health for some time, and went to stay at Hartrigge, near Jedburg, where his death took place somewhat suddenly. He was called to the Bar in 1824, and raised to the Bench in 1858.

—A French journal sums up the ages of the men now high in France and French politics: Henri V. is 51; Napoleon, 63; the Count de Paris, 34, and M. Thiers, 75. Of the Orleans Princes, Nemours is 57; Joinville, 53; D'Aumale, 49. Prince Napoleon is 49; the Prince Imperial, 16. Of the statesmen, Remusat is 74; G[illegible]ardin, 66; Dufaure, 73; Cremieux, 75; Jules Favre, 62; Jules Simon, 57; Louis Blanc, [illegible]; and Gambetta, 38.

—The Topeka *Commonwealth* says: "Major General Pope and staff, together with an escort under command of Lieutenant Lewis, left Fort Leavenworth this week for a tour through New Mexico. The officers who accompanied General Pope were General Williams, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff; Captain Ilsley, A. D. C.; Dr. Perine, Medical Director of the Department; Colonel Chandler, Department Quartermaster, and Major Swain, Judge Advocate. We understand that the mission is a very important one, and that the tour will include a visit to all the military posts of New Mexico. General Pope will be absent about thirty days. The escort will be increased by the addition of a company of cavalry from one of the frontier posts."

—Sir Alexander Cornewall Duff-Gordon, a gentleman well-known in European society, has just died in England. He was a Commissioner of Inland Revenue of Great Britain. Sir Alexander was the eldest son of the late Sir William Duff-Gordon, a cadet of the House of Aberdeen. His mother was a daughter of the late Sir George Cornewall, M. P. He was born in the year 18[illegible] and succeeded to his father's title in 1823. He was for many years a clerk in the Treasury, and acted as Private Secretary to at least [illegible] Chancellor of the Exchequer. He became a Senior Clerk in the Treasury in 1854, and a Commissioner of Inland Revenue in 1856; he was also Assistant Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to her Majesty Queen Victoria. Lady Duff-Gordon will be remembered under her maiden name of Miss Lucy Austin, as the authoress of several clever and entertaining works, including "The French in Algiers" and as the translator of Moltke's "Russian Campaign on the Danube," and of Ranke's "Ferdinand and Maximilian." The title passes to the late Baronet's only son, Maurice, who was born in the year 1849.

"Doctored" Butter.

A swindle which entirely throws in the shade the various modes of fraud popularly attributed to the cute Yankee pedler, has been discovered in San Francisco. A commission firm in that city lately discovered that some of their customers were exasperated about something, and soon sundry suspicious and greasy-looking boulders and bricks were brought in and deposited on their counters by persons who stated that they found them in firkins of butter they had bought of the firm, and these persons not unnaturally indulged in remarks that could not be deemed complimentary to the butter dealers. An investigation was at once made, when it was discovered that a consignment consisting of twenty-eight firkins of what purported to be a choice product of the dairy, was largely "doctored" in this substantial manner. Some of the firkins contained from ten to fourteen pounds of rock and brick. Measures were at once taken to trace the ingenious vallainy to its proper source.

[illegible]SURANCE.

[illegible] with a General Agent on the Subject of Increasing the Rates.

Stampede of Stockholders Apprehended.

Recent Council of the Underwriters at New York.

B. L. French, General Agent for the Or[illegible] Insurance Company, is a gentleman whose [illegible]ies concerning insurance matters have lon[illegible] held in high esteem. Hearing that M[illegible] ch had some original ideas concerning th[illegible] st action of the Board of Underwriters i[illegible] York, a TRIBUNE reporter called upon hi[illegible] rday afternoon, and obtained from him th[illegible] wing:

[illegible]porter—Mr. French, what is your opinio[illegible] rning the recent action of the Board o[illegible] rwriters in New York?

[illegible]. French—I think it eminently proper; an[illegible] tell you why. That a serious crisis in in[illegible] ce affairs is impending and imminen[illegible] can be little doubt, and I think the system [illegible]therto pursued in this country is in dange[illegible] fatal collapse.

[illegible]porter—What are your reasons for think[illegible] is?

[illegible] French—I have the best of reasons. I[illegible] rst place, insurance has ceased to mak[illegible] eturn commensurate with the money i[illegible] d and the labor bestowed upon it. It [illegible] known that, in the city of Hartfor[illegible] there are about $10,000,0[illegible] up in the fire insurance business, th[illegible] s of which vast sum have not received [illegible] of a quarter per cent in return for its us[illegible] me fifteen months past, or since befor[illegible] re in this city, and since the Boston fi[illegible] is little prospect for any return there[illegible] as many months to come; and, i[illegible] of those who have put their ve[illegible] in these unpromising bottoms, not a fe[illegible] e compelled to advance still more money [illegible] the credit of the company, for if they [illegible] go down then all their previous outlays w[illegible] st, and their company slide into the hop[illegible] vortex of bankruptcy.

[illegible]porter—But, Mr. French, what do y[illegible] s will be the result of these things?

[illegible]. French—The result will be, simply, th[illegible] ance companies will withdraw from bu[illegible] or reform the present system. Had [illegible]n of Chicago money in such a non-payi[illegible] prise, who does not know what he wou[illegible] as soon as possible? He wou[illegible] draw his eggs from th[illegible] t very speedily, and "set" them where [illegible] t confidently count on a few chickens [illegible]y, if not speedily. And the insurance m[illegible] artford are to-day resolving just that pr[illegible] in their own minds. They discover that [illegible]stment which pays so well in ordinary tim[illegible] ased upon a poor system to protect th[illegible] the severer risks to which they are s[illegible] and many of these men, believing that [illegible] system of insurance can be devised whe[illegible] ey may be protected from these fires, [illegible] ing about them to see where they can inv[illegible] money, so that it bring them profit, wi[illegible] their being subject to such great risks.

[illegible]porter—But where do these gentlemen [illegible] to invest their money?

[illegible]. French—There are many openings for [illegible] penings, too, which will not swallow [illegible] on, woollen, and iron manufactories are [illegible] nd them, and dividends are frequent [illegible] rous, and the tendency is strong, stron[illegible] is believed, toward a division of the m[illegible] now devoted to underwriting, to avocati[illegible] hazardous and perplexing. This stampe[illegible] well begun, what would be the result? W[illegible] this: the large amount of insurance st[illegible] on the market would, of course, gre[illegible] eciate in value. Speculative purcha[illegible] d not be the men to pay assessments there[illegible] the companies needing these assessm[illegible] d necessarily go out of business.

[illegible]porter—This, then, would leave us with[illegible] nancial protection against fire?

[illegible]. French—Not quite; but the seeming p[illegible] on we would have would be worse than [illegible] re absence of insurance companies. If this state of things should come to pa[illegible] it surely will if some remedy is not devise[illegible] urther inducements to put *bona fide* c[illegible] such a calling would exist, and the busin[illegible] ic would so far be left to seek protect[illegible] nst loss by fire, among the confidence m[illegible] sharks who are always hanging upon [illegible] ks of society, ready to give aid to the uns[illegible] ing who are willing to accept any assista[illegible] fered.

[illegible]porter—But, Mr. French, what has this [illegible] with the meeting of the Board of Un[illegible] ers in New York?

[illegible]r. French—I will tell you. It is to [illegible] isely this emergency that the Underwri[illegible] ntly in council propose to apply a reme[illegible] the only remedy that will meet the c[illegible] business of insurance must pay its c[illegible] enses, despite these great fires, or it [illegible] e carried on by those engaged in [illegible] t is the first proposition this Board had [illegible] sider, and since security against loss by [illegible] commercial necessity, that society can[illegible] ly well dispense with, it ought to accept w[illegible] a murmur the results of this wise Board.

[illegible]eporter—Will you state, Mr. French, so[illegible] he propositions of this Board?

[illegible]r. French—The question they propose [illegible]: Is it desirable to save the present plan [illegible] erwriting, by adapting rates to risks [illegible] ed, and a fair return for the capital [illegible] r employed?

[illegible]eporter—But are not the present rates su[illegible] tly high?

[illegible]r. French—No, sir; if they were, compa[illegible] ld not be broken by any fire, for they are [illegible] subject to fires as large as [illegible] or the one at Boston. Pr[illegible] rates only pay with ordin[illegible], but with extraordinary fires it is evid[illegible] a revulsion comes—and it lasts. I tell y[illegible] to talk about less rates of insurance now [illegible] sense. The man who would cheapen [illegible] ent rates will pay dear for his success—if [illegible] e any—when, in some big fire, in which [illegible] urned out, his companies fail.

[illegible]he Reporter thanked Mr. French for [illegible] s, and withdrew.

Bret Harte and Redpath.

Bret Harte writes as follows to the Boston [illegible]tiser:

For the last two years Messrs. Redpat[illegible] l, of the Lyceum Bureau, have repeate[illegible] licited me to enter the lecture field under t[illegible] spices. I finally acceded, and in August I [illegible] an interview with Mr. Redpath, stated [illegible] arly the conditions under which I w[illegible] cture. On the 1st of November I rece[illegible] om them a list of engagements whose co[illegible] ons were totally at variance with those I [illegible] amed. I at once informed them by letter [illegible] I would not accept them, and reiterated [illegible] ormer demand. To this I received no r[illegible] nt on the 9th of November, four days before [illegible] ate of my Boston engagement, not wishin[illegible] isappoint a gathered audience pending [illegible] urely private and personal negotiations, I [illegible] raphed to Messrs. Redpath & Fall that [illegible] ust postpone that date. They replied by [illegible] raph the same day that it was impossible, [illegible] g that Hartford (my first engagement) [illegible] ccept my conditions. I at once wrote to [illegible] ust until all my engagements were made e[illegible] tisfactory, they must postpone or cancel [illegible] and that I would not permit Hartford [illegible] ced, at the last moment, into accepting [illegible] itions of which they had not been prev[illegible] ware. To this I added that the Boston [illegible] e burning, was a sufficient excuse for [illegible] cement—an excuse that afterward, in th[illegible] two distinguished lecturers, was cons[illegible] alid and not particularly "insulting" to [illegible] n audience.

With a perfect understanding of these d[illegible] d with my letter in his pocket, Mr. James [illegible] rose before an audience which he h[illegible] ited to gather to hear a man whom he [illegible] ould be absent, charged me with insulting [illegible] epreciated the wares he had asked perm[illegible] peddle exclusively—all in all the most ex[illegible] nary performance, I trust, ever given be[illegible] New England lyceum.

I have only to add that it is still my int[illegible] lecture before a Boston audience, but [illegible]r. Redpath, nor of him. BRET HA[illegible]

Death from Fright.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Express.

Miss Mary E. Gruel, a lady of about 3[illegible] of age, daughter of Jacob and Jacobina [illegible] f North Queen street, died suddenly las[illegible] bout 11 o'clock, under very peculiar [illegible] stances. At the hour named, Miss Gr[illegible]

...his week, the nineteenth of his contract, ...ade a little calculation in regard to the ... follows:

He finds that next week, the twentieth of ...ntract, he will have to deposit 192 pounds; ...e twenty-first week, 384 pounds; the twenty-...cond week, 768 pounds; the twenty-third ...536 pounds; the twenty-fourth week, 3,072 ...ounds,—something over 1½ tons; the twenty-...th week, 3 tons; the twenty-sixth week, 6 ...s; the twenty-seventh week, 12 tons; ...e twenty-eighth week, 24 tons; the ...enty-ninth week, 48 tons; the thirtieth week, ... tons; the thirty-first week, 192 tons; ...e thirty-second week, 384 tons; the thirty-...rd week, 768 tons; the thirty-fourth week, ...536 tons; the thirty-fifth week, 3,072 tons; the ...rty-sixth week, 6,144 tons; the thirty-seventh ...ek, 12,228 tons; the thirty-eighth week, 24,...6 tons; the thirty-ninth week, 49,152 tons; ...e fortieth week, 98,304 tons; the forty-first ...k, 196,608 tons; the forty-second week, 393,...6 tons; the forty-third week, 786,432 tons; the ...rty-fourth week, 1,572,864 tons; the forty-...th week, 3,145,782 tons; the forty-sixth week, ...291,456 tons; the forty-seventh week, 12,582,...2 tons; the forty-eighth week, 25,165,824 tons; ...e forty-ninth week, 50,321,648 tons; the fif-...th week, 100,648,296 tons; the fifty-first week, ...1,286,592 tons; the fifty-second week, 402,573,...4 tons.

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—George W. Friedley, being the tallest man ...6 feet 3½), was elected President of the Indiana ...

—Eberhard Friedrich Walcher, the great ...aster-builder of pipe-organs, died at Ludwigs-...urg, in Wurtemberg, recently. Among other ...elebrated organs built by him was that in ...Boston.

—Stewart Gilmore, of Allen's Grove, Scott ...ounty, Iowa, a well-to-do farmer and a man of ...ntelligence, who is 41 years old, and has resided ...n said county twenty-six years, enjoyed his first ...de on a railroad on Saturday evening last.

—Lord Kinloch, one of the Judges in the First ...ivision of the Court of Sessions, Edinburgh, ...cotland, has just died in North Britain. His ...ordship had been in infirm health for some ...me, and went to stay at Hartrigge, near Jed-...urgh, where his death took place somewhat sud-...enly. He was called to the Bar in 1824, and ...aised to the Bench in 1858.

—A French journal sums up the ages of the ...en now high in France and French politics: ...enri V. is 51; Napoleon, 63; the Count de ...aris, 34, and M. Thiers, 75. Of the Orleans ...rinces, Nemours is 57; Joinville, 53; D'Aumale ...0. Prince Napoleon is 49; the Prince Imperial, 16. Of the statesmen, Remusat is 74; Gi-...rdin, 66; Dufaure, 73; Cremieux, 75; Jules ...avre, 62; Jules Simon, 57; Louis Blanc, 58, ...nd Gambetta, 38.

—The Topeka *Commonwealth* says: "Major ...General Pope and staff, together with an escort ...nder command of Lieutenant Lewis, left Fort ...eavenworth this week for a tour through New ...exico. The officers who accompanied General ...ope were General Williams, Adjutant General ...nd Chief of Staff; Captain Ilsley, A. D. C.; ...r. Perine, Medical Director of the Department; ...olonel Chandler, Department Quartermaster, ...nd Major Swain, Judge Advocate. We under-...and that the mission is a very important one, ...nd that the tour will include a visit to all the ...ilitary posts of New Mexico. General Pope ...ill be absent about thirty days. The escort will ...e increased by the addition of a company of cav-...ry from one of the frontier posts."

—Sir Alexander Cornewall Duff-Gordon, a ...ntleman well-known in European society, has ...st died in England. He was a Commissioner ...f Inland Revenue of Great Britain. Sir Alex-...nder was the eldest son of the late Sir William ...uff-Gordon, a cadet of the House of Aberdeen. ...is mother was a daughter of the late Sir George ...ornewall, M. P. He was born in the year 1811, ...nd succeeded to his father's title in 1823. He ...as for many years a clerk in the Treasury, and ...ted as Private Secretary to at least one ...hancellor of the Exchequer. He became a ...nior Clerk in the Treasury in 1854, and a Com-...issioner of Inland Revenue in 1856; he was ...so Assistant Gentleman Usher of the Privy ...hamber to her Majesty Queen Victoria. Lady ...uff-Gordon will be remembered under her ...aiden name of Miss Lucy Austin, as the author ...f several clever and entertaining works, includ-...g "The French in Algiers" and as the trans-...tor of Moltke's "Russian Campaign on the ...anube," and of Ranke's "Ferdinand and Maxi-...ilian." The title passes to the late Baronet's ...ly son, Maurice, who was born in the year ...49.

"Doctored" Butter.

A swindle which entirely throws in the shade ...e various modes of fraud popularly attributed ... the cute Yankee pedler, has been discovered ...San Francisco. A commission firm in that ...y lately discovered that some of their cus-...mers were exasperated about something, and ...on sundry suspicious and greasy-looking ...ulders and bricks were brought in and depos-...d on their counters by persons who stated ...at they found them in firkins of butter they ...d bought of the firm, and these persons not ...naturally indulged in remarks that could not ... deemed complimentary to the butter deal-...s. An investigation was at once made, when ...was discovered that a consignment consisting ... twenty-eight firkins of what purported to be ...choice product of the dairy, was largely "doc-...red" in this substantial manner. Some of the ...kins contained from ten to fourteen pounds of ...ck and brick. Measures were at once taken ... trace the ingenious villainy to its proper ...urce.

INSURANCE.

...with a General Agent on the Subject of Increasing the Rates.

Stampede of Stockholders Apprehended.

...Recent Council of the Under-writers at New York.

...E. L. French, General Agent for the Ori-...ental Insurance Company, is a gentleman whose ...views concerning insurance matters have long ... held in high esteem. Hearing that Mr. ...ch had some original ideas concerning the ...action of the Board of Underwriters in ...York, a TRIBUNE reporter called upon him ...yesterday afternoon, and obtained from him the ...owing:

Reporter—Mr. French, what is your opinion ...cerning the recent action of the Board of ...derwriters in New York?

Mr. French—I think it eminently proper; and ...I'll tell you why. That serious crisis in in-...rance affairs is impending and imminent, ...ere can be little doubt, and I think the system ...hitherto pursued in this country is in danger ... fatal collapse.

Reporter—What are your reasons for think-...ing this?

Mr. French—I have the best of reasons. In ...first place, insurance has ceased to make ...return commensurate with the money in-...ted and the labor bestowed upon it. It is ...known that, in the city of Hartford ... there are about $10,000,000 ...up in the fire insurance business, the ...s of which vast sum have not received a ...t of a quarter per cent in return for its use, ...some fifteen months past, or since before ...fire in this city, and since the Boston fire ...is little prospect for any return thereon ... many months to come; and, in-..., of those who have put their ven-...s in these unpromising bottoms, not a few ...be compelled to advance still more money to ...the credit of the company, for if they let ...go down then all their previous outlays will ...lost, and their company slide into the hope-...vortex of bankruptcy.

Reporter—But, Mr. French, what do you ...ve will be the result of these things?

Mr. French—The result will be, simply, that ...rance companies will withdraw from busi-... or reform the present system. Had a ...en of Chicago money in such a non-paying ...erprise, who does not know what he would ... as soon as possible? He would ...draw his eggs from that ...et very speedily, and "set" them where he ...ht confidently count on a few chickens by ...by, if not speedily. And the insurance men ...Hartford are to-day resolving just that prob-... in their own minds. They discover that the ...estment which pays so well in ordinary times ...based upon a poor system to protect them ...n the severer risks to which they are sub-...; and many of these men, believing that no ...system of insurance can be devised where-...hey may be protected from these fires, are ...king about them to see where they can invest ...r money, so that it bring them profit, with-...their being subject to such great risks.

Reporter—But where do these gentlemen pro-... to invest their money?

Mr. French—There are many openings for it, ...openings, too, which will not swallow it. ...ton, woollen, and iron manufactories are all ...and them, and dividends are frequent and ...rous, and the tendency is strong, stronger ...n is believed, toward a division of the mill-...s now devoted to underwriting, to avocations ... hazardous and perplexing. This stampede ... well begun, what would be the result? Why, ...this: the large amount of insurance stock ... on the market would, of course, greatly ...reciate in value. Speculative purchasers ...uld not be the men to pay assessments thereon, ... the companies needing these assessments ...ld necessarily go out of business.

Reporter—This, then, would leave us without ...financial protection against fire?

Mr. French—Not quite; but the seeming pro-...tion we would have would be worse than an ...ire absence of insurance companies. You ... if this state of things should come to pass—... it surely will if some remedy is not devised—...further inducements to put *bona fide* cash ... such a calling would exist, and the business ...ould so far be left to seek protection ...inst loss by fire, among the confidence men ... sharks who are always hanging upon the ...s of society, ready to give aid to the unsus-...ting who are willing to accept any assistance ...ffered.

Reporter—But, Mr. French, what has this to ... with the meeting of the Board of Under-...ters in New York?

Mr. French—I will tell you. It is to just ...sely this emergency that the Underwriters ...eently in council propose to apply a remedy, ...the only remedy that will meet the case. ...e business of insurance must pay its own ...enses, despite these great fires, or it must ...e to be carried on by those engaged in it. ...is the first proposition this Board has had to ...sider, and since security against loss by fire ... commercial necessity, that society cannot ...ly well dispense with, it ought to accept with-... a murmur the results of this wise Board.

Reporter—Will you state, Mr. French, some ... propositions of this Board?

Mr. French—The question they propose is: ...Is it desirable to save the present plan of ...erwriting, by adapting rates to risks in-...red, and a fair return for the capital and ...r employed?

Reporter—But are not the present rates suffi-...ly high?

Mr. French—No, sir; if they were, companies ...ould not be broken by any fire, for they are al-... subject to fires as large as our ... or the one at Boston. Pres-... rates only pay with ordinary ..., but with extraordinary fires it is evident ...a revulsion comes—and it lasts. I tell you ...to talk about less rates of insurance now is ...nse. The man who would cheapen the ...ent rates will pay dear for his success,—if he ... any,—when, in some big fire, in which he ...urned out, his companies fail.

The Reporter thanked Mr. French for his ...e, and withdrew.

Bret Harte and Redpath.

Bret Harte writes as follows to the Boston *Ad-vertiser*:

For the last two years Messrs. Redpath & ..., of the Lyceum Bureau, have repeatedly ...vited me to enter the lecture field under their ...spices. I finally acceded, and in August last, ...an interview with Mr. Redpath, stated very ...ly the conditions under which I would ...ture. On the 1st of November I received ...om them a list of engagements whose condi-...ns were totally at variance with those I had ...amed. I at once informed them by letter that ...would not accept them, and reiterated my ...former demand. To this I received no reply, ...ut on the 9th of November, four days before the ...date of my Boston engagement, not wishing to ...disappoint a gathered audience pending these ...purely private and personal negotiations, I tele-...graphed to Messrs. Redpath & Fall that they ...must postpone that date. They replied by tele-...graph the same day that it was impossible, add-...ing that Hartford (my first engagement) would ...accept my conditions. I at once wrote to them ...that until all my engagements were made equally ...satisfactory, they must postpone or cancel both, ...and that I would not permit Hartford to be ...used, at the last moment, into accepting con-...ditions of which they had not been previously ...informed. To this I added that the Boston fire, ...still burning, was a sufficient excuse for post-...ponement—an excuse that afterward, in the case ...of two distinguished lecturers, was considered ...valid and not particularly "insulting" to a Bos-...ton audience.

With a perfect understanding of these details ...and with my letter in his pocket, Mr. James Red-...path rose before an audience which he had per-...mitted to gather to hear a man whom he knew ...would be absent, charged me with insulting them, ...depreciated the wares he had asked permission ...to peddle exclusively—all in all the most extraor-...dinary performance, I trust, ever given before a ...New England lyceum.

I have only to add that it is still my intention ...to lecture before a Boston audience, but not for ...Mr. Redpath, nor of him. BRET HARTE.

Death from Fright.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Express.

Miss Mary E. Gruel, a lady of about 33 years ...of age, daughter of Jacob and Jacobina Gruel, ...North Queen street, died suddenly last night ...about 11 o'clock, under very peculiar circum-...stances. At the hour named, Miss Gruel was about retiring to her bed in the third story of the building, when an alarm of fire was sounded. She immediately went out on the balcony, when she saw a bright light in the office of John S. Rohrer's tobacco warehouse on Chestnut street, and directly in the rear of her parent's property. At the same time she noticed a number of men breaking in one of the windows to get at the fire. The suddenness of the alarm and the nearness of the apparent danger gave her such a shock that, after uttering an exclamation, she sank down and expired immediately. Miss Gruel was a lady of full habit, well known to a large circle of friends for her amiable disposition and uniform courtesy. She always appeared in robust health, and only yesterday evening, in speaking to one of the inmates of the family, congratulated herself upon feeling so well after what she said was "a hard day's work."

EVANSTON.

Report of the Committee on Water Works.

Various Plans Proposed and Suggestions Offered.

The Committee of Twenty, appointed by the citizens in July last, to investigate the feasibility of the different plans suggested for furnishing the town with water, met on Monday night in the Town Hall. Messrs. E. Gage, Merrill Ladd, I. R. Hitt, Chas. J. Gilbert, E. S. Taylor, E. G. Hook, C. R. Paul, John M. Dandy, A. L. Sewall, and others were present. Mr. Charles Randolph was elected Chairman, and Mr. Isaac R. Hitt, Secretary. The Sub-Committee, to whom this water question was referred, reported as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee, after a long and studied investigation, would report as follows: 1st—That Evanston is sadly in need of some system of water-works, both for supplying the people generally with water for domestic purposes, and for the purpose of extinguishing fires. 2d—That the town, in its corporate capacity, has neither the power or ability to erect the water-works. 3d—That the system generally known as the Holly system is the best, as a rule, for any town or city, with a population of less than 50,000 inhabitants. 4th—That the cost of the building for the water works, including the chimney, would not be less than $6,000; that the cost of necessary machinery would be about $25,000; that the running cost per annum would be $5,000; that iron pipe laid with 50 hydrants would cost $68,000; sinking well on lake shore $9,500; the entire works in running order would cost not less than $90,000. Your Committee find the number of houses to be 529. Allowing that one-half of these houses would take water, at $11 per house, it would amount to $3,000. Other uses would swell the amount to $7,031; making total annual income less than 10 per cent upon the entire cost. The annual expense for running and repairs would be $5,000, leaving a dividend or balance, to apply an interest of $75,000, of $2,031. Notwithstanding this poor showing, your Committee, feeling encouraged that any deficit would be made up by individual donations, and knowing the necessity of prompt action in the matter, and feeling that this action would meet with prompt response from the town authorities, as well as from the Trustees of the Northwestern University, they forwarded to the Secretary of State, on the 11th July, their certificate of association, as required by law, and the Commissioners therein named, viz.: Messrs. Powers, White, Kedzie, Greenleaf, Gilbert, Ladd, and Hitt met on the evening of the 15th inst., for the purpose of completing the organization, and opening the subscription of stock, to the amount of $75,000. At that meeting they passed a resolution, that after the full amount of stock was subscribed, that 50 per cent of the same should be called in, and that the company should issue a limited amount of 8 per cent bonds, to use in the payment of pipe and machinery. At best there would be a deficit of some $5,000 to $6,000, after the company had paid 8 per cent interest on their bonds; 8 per cent upon the actual amount of money paid in on stock subscriptions, and the care of running the works and repairs. Messrs. Greenleaf and Hitt were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Northwestern University to lay before them the plans; to make a statement of the facts, and solicit the University to assist in making up this deficit, and to subscribe to the stock of the company.

ISAAC R. HITT, Secretary.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

Within the last six months your Sub-Committee have carried on correspondence with three different houses, representing different systems of water works. They have also corresponded for some time with various houses manufacturing water pipe. They have also had some limited correspondence with a number of officials in different towns and cities, where the Holly system of water works has been adopted, calling forth the merits and demerits of different classes of machinery and of pipe. The Committee appointed to wait on the Trustees of the Northwestern University did so in September. On a full statement of the case, the said Trustees appointed Messrs. Orrington Lunt and Dr. E. O. Haven to examine into the merits of the case and report. Dr. Haven soon after resigned his position, which connected him with the Board of Trustees of the University, and there has been no general meeting of the Board since that day. Your Committee, in their interview with the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, discovered that the Board seriously doubted not only the propriety, but their right, as Trustees, to subscribe or take stock in any enterprise. The necessity of the water works was acknowledged, and in the course of debate on that subject it was said they would be willing to pay liberally for the use of water, towards making up any deficit in the plan proposed. Since that time a new section of large territory has been added to the town, and the village has reorganized under the late Incorporation law. The authority conferred by law upon the Trustees is now sufficient to justify the attempt to build the water works at the public expense; and public sentiment seems to favor the plan. While the property tax would be increased, the tax-payer would be more than compensated by the increase in value of his property; in the guarantee of its safety from fire; in lessening of the cost of insurance; in lessening the cost of water; and in the additional comforts of home. Your Committee would further suggest that the cost of the hydrants and of the pipe, and laying of the same, could be raised by special assessment upon property benefited, while the buildings and machinery of the water works could be built by dividing the cost of the two, and raising one-half by general tax on the tax warrant of 1873, and the other half from the sale of twenty-year bonds. Supposing the entire cost of the water works to reach $80,000. Of this sum the pipes and hydrants to cost $50,000. This would leave for building and machinery $30,000. The $50,000 raised by special assessment would attach to University property alike with other property specially benefited, and to this the Trustees of the University would interpose no objection. This will leave $15,000 to be raised on the general tax of 1873, and $15,000 to be raised from the sale of bonds.

This report was accepted, and the Committee continued.

A rambling discussion followed on sewerage, and the most advisable manner of raising the necessary funds for the works.

Charles J. Gilbert moved that Mr. E. S. Taylor be added to the Sub-Committee, and the Committee confer with the Town Trustees at their next meeting; after which the meeting adjourned.

William H. Seward's Will.

The following is a copy of the last will and testament of the late William H. Seward, made from the original. The will is in the handwriting of the testator. He signed, folded, and placed it in an envelope, and wrote his name on the envelope, and never signed his name after that. The witness, W. L. Freeman, is a colored man, long a favorite servant of the deceased statesman:

The will reads as follows:

In the name of God, Amen.

I, William H. Seward, of Auburn, do make, ordain, publish, and declare this my last will and testament; hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

First. I devise, grant, and bequeath, in fee simple, in equal shares, to my three sons, Augustus, Frederick, and William, the house and real estate in Auburn in which I dwell.

Second. I give, grant, devise, and bequeath in fee simple absolute all my remaining estate, real and personal, in equal shares, to my said three sons and my adopted daughter, Olive F. Risley, daughter of my old friend, Harrison A. Risley.

Third. I appoint my son, William H. Seward, and my adopted daughter, the said Olive, executor and executrix.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD [L.S.]

General Meade's Watch.

Only a little while before his death, the late General George G. Meade presented to E. P. Dorr, of Buffalo, the watch worn by him in the Mexican War, and also during the Rebellion. On one side of the case is the following inscription:

"This watch, worn by Major General George G. Meade, U. S. A., during the war with Mexico and the Rebellion, is presented by him to his friend, E. P. Dorr, of Buffalo, as a souvenir of many years of friendship."

On the other side is a list of the battles that the General participated in. They are as follows:

"Palo Alto, May 6, 1845; Resaca, May 8, 1845; Monterey, September, 1845; Vera Cruz, March, 1846; Mechanicsville, June 27, 1862; Nelson's Farm, June 29, 1862; Greentree, Aug. 30, 1862; South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1872; Chancellorsville, May, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3, 1863; Wilderness, May 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; North Anna, May 23, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; Petersburg, June 18, 1864, Weldon Railroad, Aug. 18, 1864; Capture of Petersburg, April 6, 1865; Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865."

—M. Jean Dolfus, the great Mulhouse manufacturer, has celebrated his golden wedding by the distribution of the munificent sum of $40,000 among his workpeople.

SANITARY MATTERS.

Dr. Rauch on Mortality Generally, the Small-Pox, and the Horse Disease.

Condition of the Slaughter Houses—The Necessity of Vaccination.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President Hoard in the chair. Present, Drs. Johnson, Schloetzer, and Rauch, and Mr. Reynolds. The weekly mortality report of the Sanitary Superintendent was submitted, showing that 145 deaths and 17 still-births occurred during the week ending Nov. 23. Of these, 20 were of convulsions, 7 of croup, 8 of typhoid fever, 5 of meningitis, 10 of pneumonia, and 14 of small-pox. There was a decrease of two from the preceding week. The largest mortality, 26 deaths, occurred in the Fifteenth Ward. The Sanitary Superintendent remarks that the increase of deaths by accidental causes is, to a great extent, owing to the resumption of work and traffic incident to the recovery of the horses. The mean temperature was 11 degrees less than last week. Typhoid fever is still decreasing, the number of deaths being less than for the same period during the past four months.

SMALL-POX.

Houses infected by small-pox were reported to the number of 68, an increase of 1 over last week. Nearly all the cases reported are in the northwestern part of the city, and almost entirely among the foreign population. So far the disease has been kept in check, the number of cases reported being less than four weeks ago. Almost daily cases come or are brought to the office, and, in spite of everything that can be done, individuals are exposed to the contagion. During the past week two patients escaped from their houses, and some time elapsed before they were recaptured. There is no safety for any one unless he has been recently vaccinated or revaccinated. Occasionally, contrary to orders given, the remains of persons who died of small-pox are taken into churches for the purpose of holding religious ceremonies. This custom doubtless leads to the spread of the contagion, and should be prohibited by order of the Board. Another fruitful source of contagion is the crowded condition of the houses occupied by the poorer classes. Chicago had 14 deaths this week, while St. Louis had 139. Two suits have been brought against undertakers for burying cases of small-pox without the usual permit, and other suits have been brought for neglect to report.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

About nine-tenths of the horses have recovered, and are fit for duty. There were received at the platform of the Union Rendering Company dead horses during the week ending Nov. 25, as follows: Tuesday, 33; Wednesday, 35; Thursday, 30; Friday, 31; Saturday, 32; Sunday, 15; Monday, 34—total, 210, which is a decrease of 70 compared with last week. The number reported yesterday (Tuesday) was less than for any day for nearly three weeks.

THE HEALTH OFFICER

reported that 145 notices were served, and 229 nuisances abated during the week, and 21 quarters of beef were condemned. The slaughter-houses are in better condition, the offal which accumulated during the prevalence of the horse disease having been all removed. Several firms who formerly buried their offal within the city limits have found an outlet by rail-cars to the Fertilizing Company in Calumet. Reid & Sherwin continue to bury theirs south of Twenty-seventh street. The distillery stables have, for the most part, succeeded in cleaning up their stables. At Dickinson & Leach's, a great deal of liquid manure continues to escape into the slough in the rear of their premises. This matter was referred to the Health Officer and Sanitary Superintendent, with authority to take such measures as they may deem proper.

VACCINATION.

Dr. Johnson submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

In view of the fact that small-pox, in all cities, is likely to prevail during the winter months,

Resolved, That this Board of Health earnestly recommend that every person unvaccinated, whether child or adult, be immediately vaccinated; and that all persons that have not been successfully vaccinated within the last three years be revaccinated.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, our comparative escape during the last year from the fearful epidemic of small-pox that was so terribly ravaged our sister cities, has been due to the energetic efforts of the Sanitary Superintendent, and others in authority, to enforce the practice of vaccination, and that we can expect a continuance of this immunity only by a continuance of the same measures—namely, thorough vaccination and revaccination.

Resolved, That this Board appeal to our citizens everywhere to aid the authorities in the accomplishment of this end, and that the dispensaries and medical officers of the Relief and Aid Society be requested to co-operate in this work without cost to the individual.

The Board then adjourned.

THE WESTERN BLOCKADE.

Return of the Relief Train—Incidents of the Great Storm—A Terrible Time with the Snow Drifts.

From the Winona (Minn.) Republican, Nov. 23.

Superintendent Stewart arrived in this city about 7 o'clock, on Friday evening, with the relief train, which had been sent to raise the snow blockade at the western end of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad.

The Superintendent describes the storm and the fight with the snow drifts as one of the most terrible experiences that he has ever heard of in the history of railroading in this country. The wind blew a perfect gale, and drifted the snow in such blinding masses into the cuts that at times it was absolutely impossible for the men to see each other when only two feet apart.

After making two or three sallies out from New Ulm on Friday and Saturday of last week, Mr. Stewart concluded to lay in for a regular siege, and go prepared to stay until they got through to the relief of the engines and the men. Accordingly a large supply of provisions was laid in at New Ulm. Fifteen hundred dollars' worth of beef, pork, flour, and other eatables were laid in; a box car was rigged up with two cook stoves; five cooks were engaged to run the kitchen, and they were kept busy, day and night, baking bread, and preparing provisions for the army of shovelers and railroad men on the relief train. Conductor Palmatier was appointed Quartermaster, and had a heavy contract on his hands, but everybody was fed.

Everything being in readiness the relief train started on its errand of mercy for western drifts headed by the formidable snow-plow. They made good progress until they struck one heavy cut, twenty-three hundred feet in length, on Tuesday. The shovelers were almost exhausted with the tiresome work. Night and day they had kept it up, and they were well nigh discouraged, and would have abandoned the work had not the Superintendent implored them to keep working for the sake of the men at the western end. "We must get help to those men," he said, "Well, d—n it," said one of the shovelers, striking his shovel into the drift, "if they want us to help 'em why don't they come down and help us?" Still the force battled with the snow, which filled in almost as fast as it was shovelled out. At length, through the howling of the storm came the shrill whistle of a locomotive from the other side of the drift, announcing that John Gallagher with a large force was at work on the other side. The whistle inspired the men to fresh efforts, and before many hours the immense drift yielded to the combined forces, and the two parties shook hands heartily across the snowy chasm.

ARRIVAL AT MARSHALL.

On Wednesday the relief train got into Marshall. A more joyous set of people could not be imagined than the distressed families of the track-layers and graders as they rushed to welcome the train. All were anxious to secure passage out of the country, and they flocked around Superintendent Stewart, begging that they might be allowed even the cold privilege of throwing the iron off the flat cars and riding in on them, but this cold ride was not to be thought of. Mr. Stewart assured them that he would take all that wanted to go, and preparations were at once started for the home trip.

APPEARANCE OF MARSHALL.

The condition of affairs at Marshall when the train arrived there was one that will not soon be forgotten by those who looked upon the frontier town. The gale had levelled the new building nearly enclosed for a church and school house, and had also blown down a large warehouse, which had but recently been put up, and was not yet finished.

The graders and tracklayers came flocking in from the west as though they were perfectly panic-stricken by the storm. Arriving in Marshall they pitched their little tents to the leeward of houses, barns, or wherever a foot of ground could be found sheltered from the piercing wind.

Of course such an avalanche of people was more than the accommodations of the place were calculated for, and the eating and lodging places were strained to the utmost. At the hotel they fed 250 people at a meal, and still they came. The town was lively with the multitude, who were scattered over the place in small shelter tents, "prairie schooners," and hastily-constructed shanties.

Some of the people, it is said, came across the prairies from the Northern Pacific Road, a distance of 120 miles, to strike the St. Peter Road.

As the camps of tracklayers and graders came in they told various stories of their experience during the storm.

Engineer Kimball and his party of surveyors were caught out beyond the State line in Dakota. He came in as far as Waseca with the relief train. They left the front on Monday. There had been no deaths then from the cold, and he thought most of the camps were breaking up and coming in.

Watson's bridge-builders and Peter Brennan's tracklayers were still at the west.

It was reported that a man named Chappel, one of Watson's force, was frozen to death, and it is believed that one or two other men have perished from exposure.

One man reported that he was in camp with sixteen others when the storm overtook them. Their provisions gave out, and for two days the entire party lived on a skunk which they had succeded in killing. He thinks it's worse than "crow." John Mosher winds up the story by saying they had a fight over its tail.

A man named Chapman started with a four-horse team from the end of the track to get into Marshall, but the snow blinded the horses so completely that he was unable to manage them, and was obliged to cut the leaders loose and let them go. They were subsequently found frozen to death. With the other two horses he pushed on till he got mired in a slough. Still he worked on perseveringly, and succeeded in getting one of the horses out, but the other was fast in the mud and snow. The howling storm warned Chapman that he must hasten on. Reluctantly he gave up his efforts, and left the poor animal to die, while he pursued his journey with his last horse. He had not gone far, however, before he was surprised and rejoiced to see the horse that he had left come galloping on after them, having relieved himself from his perilous position, and faithfully followed his mate and master. Chapman reached Marshall at last, in safety, glad to have got through with his life.

The suffering of the people at the western end is easily explained when the situation is once understood. They were living in tents and temporary shanties, which had been moved from time to time, as the road progressed westwardly. It was expected that the work would be finished in a few weeks, and therefore no permanent winter quarters were provided, and no more provisions were laid in than were necessary for the wants of the men for a few days time. The construction trains were coming up every day and supplies were brought by them. The sudden and severe storm coming so early surprised them in this situation, and compelled most of them to beat a hasty retreat to the settlements.

It is difficult as yet to arrive at any accurate statements in regard to the suffering, but it is believed there have been comparatively few deaths from exposure, while none are as yet known from starvation.

One woman and her two children were found by the men of the relief train lying in the snow in a semi-conscious condition. They were taken aboard the train, and revived on receiving proper care and comfortable quarters.

After the relief train arrived in Marshall, Colonel DeGraff decided to push on to the end of the track. In company with a force of men and three locomotives they started out, but, when only seven miles from Marshall, the two hind engines jumped the track just as they had emerged from a drifted cut upon a pile bridge fifteen feet high. Two of the engines went plunging to the ground and were smashed into a total wreck. The other was merely pulled off the track, but did not go off the bridge.

How the engineers and firemen escaped without getting killed is a mystery, but aside from the fractured leg of Albert Kluge, there were no serious injuries.

At the time of the disaster there happened to be a team passing toward Marshall. One of DeGraff's men, George Case, without stopping to ascertain the full extent of the accident, jumped on one of those horses and spurred in hot haste to Marshall, arriving just in time to see Superintendent Stewart, who was about starting for home with the relief train. The business car was at once sent to the wreck, and brought in the wounded and other men on the train.

Meanwhile the snow-plow had received orders to start back and wait at Plum Creek until the other sections of the relief train came up. The accident detained them several hours, and when they finally got under way they found the cuts again filled where the snow-plow had passed. Here was another fight with the snow-drifts, and it was a terrible night of hard work. The engines got fast in the drifts, and all but one gave out. If that should fail, the whole party would be obliged to "foot it" across the country to Redwood Falls. The efforts of all the engineers were directed to keeping alive this one locomotive. Blankets were burned to keep the pipes from freezing up, and snow was melted on the small cook-stove in the business-car, to keep the pump going. At last, when hope was well nigh gone, and men were almost worn out with fatigue, the shovels succeeded in breaking the drift sufficiently to give the engine another chance, and this time the drift was passed.

The hard work of that night will never be forgotten by the men who took part in its perils. The force of carpenters under Mr. Doig attacked the two flat cars loaded with wood and sawed it up with handsaws for the engines while the train was whizzing along between drifts, and the wind blowing such a gale that the men had to keep hold of stakes to prevent being blown from the car.

Superintendent Stewart speaks in the highest terms of the faithfulness with which every man connected with the railroad stood to his post and nobly did his duty. Among the many incidents that the event will always recall, the fidelity of the men in his employ will be among the foremost.

Mr. Froude to His Assailants.

The following are the remarks with which Mr. James Anthony Froude began his third lecture in Boston the other evening:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I feel it my duty, in view of the manner in which my lectures have been received in this country, to say a word to you who honor me with your presence at my lectures in defence of myself and my books, which I am pleased to learn have had a somewhat extensive sale in this country. I am accused of bad faith in my treatment of historical documents, and it has been charged against me that I am not to be trusted, and that I am a dishonorable man. It is impossible for me to reply in detail to the charges of inaccuracy which have been made against me, and I have heretofore determined to answer my assailants in the following manner: It is a challenge exactly similar to that sent by me to the *Saturday Review* some time since, in answer to some criticism which had been made against me. Let my accusers select any number of pages from any of my historical works, one, two, three, or four hundred pages, as they may please, and submit them to the keeper of the records in England, with whom all historical documents are deposited. Let them then appoint a commission to examine and compare my works with these documents, and in case their charges can be made good, I forever after to hold my peace, and accept the dishonored position to which they would now consign me. If they do not make good their charges, they to make me a public apology, retracting what they have said against me; the expenses of this commission to be borne by me. As a writer who has done his best to tell the truth, I think it simple justice that this challenge should settle the question of the accuracy of my writings."

A Man with a Duplicated Eyebrow—Queer Amputation.

From the DesMoines (Iowa) Register.

For some time past Mr. John Rafferty, one of the most responsible and skilful engineers on the Rock Island Railroad, has been seriously inconvenienced by what many considered a tumor over one of his eyes. He was treated for a tumor, and one operator made a local application and warranted a cure. But for all, the difficulty was not removed and the pain became intense. Sunday afternoon Drs. Grimes and Ulrich made an examination of the case and found another eyebrow growing underneath the true eyebrow. The hair on the duplicate was nearly as long and thick as on the original. The physicians cut out the extra member, concluding that two eyebrows were enough for one man. We are informed that the case is without a parallel in medical history.

Chinese Marriage.

In St. Louis, a few days ago, two natives of the Flowery Kingdom appeared at Justice Walther's office, accompanied by two buxom lassies from the Emerald Isle, to whom they were married, according to the laws of Missouri. The names of the parties are thus registered on the Squire's minute book: Dr. Ah Foon, of Canton, China, to Miss Ann M. Rusk, of Tipperary, Ireland, and Joe Sin, of Shanghai, to Mary Davis, also of Ireland. The Doctor was well educated, wrote an elegant hand, and was dressed in a fine suit of broadcloth that would have been becoming to the make-up of a stylish "Melican man." He conversed in English, and understood the business of marrying. Joe Sin wore a tail, and his outfit savored more of the chop-stick style. He was quite awkward, but nevertheless seemed to take to wedded life quite naturally. The bridal party walked away in a state of blissful expectation. No cards.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Cook-Room of the Body.

The food that has been cooked in the kitchen must be re-cooked in the stomach before it can be applied to the nourishment of the body. As a means of facilitating this second cooking, in cases where the process is slowly and imperfectly performed, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is invaluable. It promotes the generation of heat in the living laboratory in which the crude materials for building up and recruiting the human frame are turned into convertible aliment. But this is not all. It acts beneficially upon the cellular membrane which secretes the gastric juice, upon the liver, which produces that natural laxative, the bile, upon the vessels which receive the digested food, and upon the absorbents which connect the digestive organs with the channels of circulation. If any portion of this complex machinery is out of order the Bitters will set it right, thus promoting vigorous digestion, healthy secretion, and the production of pure, rich, life-sustaining blood.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

Rubinstein and Wieniawski.

Messrs. Aiken & Lawlor have the honor to announce that they have completed arrangements with Mr. Grau for a SERIES OF FIVE GRAND RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS AND ONE GRAND RUBINSTEIN MATINEE, to be given at Aiken's Theatre, on Monday evening, Dec. 2; Tuesday evening, Dec. 3; Wednesday evening, Dec. 4; Thursday evening, Dec. 5; Friday evening, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 7, on which occasions

ANTON RUBINSTEIN,

the greatest living pianist, and one of the greatest musical thinkers of the age, will make his first and only appearance in Chicago, with an ensemble of eminent artists, including HENRI WIENIAWSKI, the world-renowned violin virtuoso, and regarded as the only rival to the "Memory of Paganini." Mdlle. Louise Liebhart, the celebrated London Soprano; Mdlle. Louise Ormeny, the favorite contralto; Mons. L. Rembielinski, accompanist. Secured seats, $2 and $2.50, according to location. Sale of seats to commence this Wednesday, Nov. 27, at Box Office of the theatre.

Steinway's pianos are used at all Rubinstein Concerts.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

SCOTT-SIDDONS

Monday, Dec. 2, Tuesday, ...

Scott-Siddons

Will give TWO Readings ONLY.

Scott-Siddons,

Next MONDAY, Dec. 2.

Scott-Siddons.

Only opportunity to hear her on the South Side. Tickets for sale to-morrow. Admission, 75 cents. Reserved Seat, $1.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

TWO POPULAR CONCERTS BY THE ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS TROUPE.

ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, CORNELIA STETSON, ALBERTO VAN RAALTE, SIGNOR FERRANTI, JOHN HOWARD.

THANKSGIVING NIGHT.

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Admission, 75 cents. Reserved Seats, $1. For sale at Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 238 Wabash-av.; Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, corner State and Madison-sts.; West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st.; and Bell's Drug Store, 495 West Madison-st.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison-st., bet. State and Dearborn.

Tuesday and Wednesday, last nights of the favorite,

Maggie Mitchell,

in her great rendition of

JANE EYRE!

Thursday—Thanksgiving Matinee—JANE EYRE. Thanksgiving night—LITTLE BAREFOOT. Next week—MISS JANE COOMBS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Reappearance of the great J. H. MILBOURN. Great success of the laughable sketch of THE EPIZOOTIC—THE EPIZOOTIC. The Recruiting Office. More Frightened Than Hurt. Every evening and Thursday Matinee. Thursday, Grand Thanksgiving Matinee. NOTICE—Our regular Matinee will be given on Thursday, instead of Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

Grand production of the beautiful spectacular drama,

SEA OF ICE.

With new scenery, properties and wonderful effects. A great novelty in preparation for Friday night. Grand Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1872,

MISS JANE COOMBS

In her great role of LADY TEAZLE in Sheridan's brilliant comedy of

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL!

☞ Seats can now be secured for this engagement.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday Evening, Nov. 25, every night, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, also on Thanksgiving (Thursday) Afternoon, Miss BLANCHE SELWYN, in the entertaining interlude called

DIVORCE.

Prof. Davis' Troupe of Trained Dogs,

Billy Barry, Miss Minnie Gray, Pete Lee, and the Comedy Company, in a New Bill, concluding with JACK THE GIANT KILLER.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, NOV. 25, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

Last Week of the Great Combination.

JOHN ALLEN, LITTLE MAC, AND MISS ALICE HARRISON,

Supported by Aiken's entire Dramatic Company, in Boucicault's great play of

RIP VAN WINKLE.

Two grand performances on Thanksgiving Day: SCHNEIDER at 2 o'clock. RIP VAN WINKLE at 8 o'clock p. m.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

HOLIDAY WEEK.

LAST NIGHTS OF

GEO. L. FOX

AND

HUMPTY DUMPTY.

GRAND EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY, At 2½ o'clock.

Friday—Benefit of Geo. L. Fox. Saturday—Matinee and Night—Last performances of Geo. L. Fox. No Matinee Wednesday. Monday, Dec. 2—RUBENSTEIN.

NIXON'S.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.

THE GREAT TRIPLE SENSATION.

MORLACCHI,

The finest danseuse and pantomimist in America.

THE PRAEGER FAMILY,

The immensely successful musical artists.

THE FRENCH SPY!

To-morrow—Grand Thanksgiving Matinee.

SEANCES.

PROF. WM. M. FAY

Will appear every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in his mysterious and startling manifestations, at his residence, No. 256 Michigan-av., near corner Hubbard-court. Admission, $1.

GRAND BALL,

Given by the Polish-American Guard of the City of Chicago, on Thursday evening, Nov. 28, at 8½ o'clock, (Thanksgiving Day), in Aurora Turner Hall, cor. Second-st. and Milwaukee-av. Military from all towns, and military friends, are respectfully invited; all appearing in military uniform; free admission. Tickets, $1; to be had at the ticket office. Battalion Staff Officers—Major, A. B. Zaremba; Captain, J. Niemerowski; Adjutant, A. Popper; Chaplain, A. Bakanowski; Dr. H. Briard. Supper kindly tendered by the Adjutant, A. Popper.

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McCAULEY, YOE & CO., 113 and 115 Wabash-av.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES.

From New York or Boston to Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, and Bristol, $15.00 Currency.

To German and Scandinavian Points, $20.00 Currency.

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Parties contemplating purchasing should do so at once, to take advantage of these low rates.

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It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

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360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Rubber goods always on hand.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Winter Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.	*2:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*1:45 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 p. m.	†7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 a. m.	*5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.

‡ Mondays excepted. *Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p. m.	*8:00 p. m.

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:35 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a. m.	*6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*7:30 a. m.	*8:05 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*9:30 a. m.	*10:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*1:35 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	‡10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*4:30 p. m.	*1:25 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:15 p. m.	*4:35 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 p. m.	*6:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	*7:45 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Daily. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner of Congress-st., and Michigan-av.; also, foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

	Daily, except Sunday.	Daily.
Leave Chicago	9:30 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	9:30 p. m.	9:25 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a. m.	‡3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 a. m.	†2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 p. m.	†7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a. m.	†10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a. m.	†4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p. m.	†7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a. m.	†7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p. m.	†6:30 a. m.

†Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 53 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	*5:20 p. m.	*8:40 a. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	‡9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*12:00 m.	*1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	*7:30 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.

Freight and Ticket Offices, 122 Washington-st. *Sunday excepted.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Mail	*4:35 a. m.	*5:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:55 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily)	3:35 p. m.	10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*8:55 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	§*6:30 a. m.

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

*Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‡Arrive Sundays at 8:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 29th day of November, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of, and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details, and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to-wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the entire mason, cut-stone and plastering work complete.
2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.
3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and wood work complete.
4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granite, marble, or sandstone. The qualities must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered that has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Bidders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, with security, to be approved by said Committee, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond with approved security thereafter as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work	$25,000
For the iron work and material	25,000
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material	10,000
For the plumbing, gas-fitting work and material	10,000

The right to reject any or all bids received, is reserved. Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed: "Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
JOSEPH HARRIS,
J. H. PAHLMAN,
Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

Chicago, Nov. 11, 1872.

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If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York. CAUTION—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

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TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will have the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington, New York, and Miscellaneous Telegraphic News.
SECOND PAGE—The Southwest: Sketches of the Pioneers—Pere Hyacinthe's Wife—Obituary: Sir John Bowring, LL. D., F. R. S.—Another Murder—General News Items—Personal.
THIRD PAGE—Insurance: A Talk with a General Agent—Evanston Items—Sanitary Matters: Dr. Rauch on Mortality Generally—The Western Blockade—Business Directory—Railroad Time Table.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Gas Supply; Municipal Aid; Railroad Abuses—The Gas Question—City in Brief—Current News Items—Political.
FIFTH PAGE—The Decimal System: Explanation of Alderman Bond's System of Numbering Streets—The Law Courts.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial: Weekly Review.
SEVENTH PAGE—Commercial and Monetary (Continued)—Marine Intelligence—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell. "Jane Eyre."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. G. L. Fox Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. The Allen-Mac Combination, supported by Aiken's Company. "Rip Van Winkle."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Miss Charlotte Thompson. "Sea of Ice."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between [illegible] and Burlesque Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Morlacchi Ballet and Dramatic Combination. "French Spy."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Miss Blanche Selwyn. "Divorce" and "Jack the Giant Killer."

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, November 27, 1872.

The Judiciary Committee of the Board of Education have been instructed to ascertain what steps the city has taken to recover $20,000 due the School Fund by J. Y. Scammon.

Assistant Quartermaster General Allen has the satisfaction to report that in the four years between '61 and '65 he disbursed $111,837,143, with a deficiency of $3,000, due simply to clerical errors.

Elaborate experiments made during the past year by the Chief of the Engineers of the Army have led him to recommend the adoption of torpedoes for coast defences. It will cost two millions to fully equip our seaports with these terrible engines of destruction, and half a million to place them in the chief harbors.

Five or seven millions of dollars are the spoils of the victors in the Northwestern speculation. All the losers have settled except Smith, who seeks to escape his losses by delivering Northwestern preferred instead of Northwestern common. He finds a precedent in one of the grain corners of Chicago, where the Courts decided that No. 1 wheat could be delivered on a contract for No. 2.

Fifteen hundred children pass six hours a day in a public school building in New York, which is so unsafe that their lives are in instant and lasting peril, but the authorities cannot, they say, repair the building because of the lack of funds in the plundered City Treasury. Tweed's case, meanwhile, was carried over yesterday to Monday next, and Connolly is on his way to the Holy Land.

Mayor Medill thinks that, if the city guaranteed the West Side Gas Company a net profit of 10 per cent a year on their capital, it would make it their interest to run up all their expenses to the most extravagant figure, and would relieve them of all prudential considerations in the management of their business, for the greater the expenses the greater the investment and the greater the dividends; and, lastly, a new source of civic corruption would be opened.

General Walker, in his report as Chief of the Indian Bureau, says that the use of force in dealing with savages is one of the most essential features of a peace policy. Never were the prospects of a successful solution of the Indian question better. Only 8,000 implacables remain who deserve no further forbearance, such as the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches, and they are destined to speedy extirpation. To submit or to die are the only alternatives they have. In three years, General Walker believes, all possibility of Indian wars will have disappeared.

The reported confession of Mara, the Philadelphia rough and murderer, only confirms what has been strongly suspected and openly charged before,—that his crimes, and the depredations of the gang to which he belonged, were in the interests of some political faction. In addition to the attempted murders of Revenue Officer Brooks and ex-Alderman McMullen, the abstract of Mara's affidavit sets forth incendiarism, burglary, and other attempts at assassination, as parts of the same general programme for controlling the political affairs of Philadelphia by a system of terrorism. We can understand from this revelation why it was that Mara has enjoyed an exemption from justice. Mara's confession, which would have been a bombshell before the election, will not do the damage of a pop-gun at this time. The natural inference would be that it would insure Mara the full term of imprisonment to which he has been sentenced; but, in the light of precedents, it may be that the confession may be made to turn to his advantage.

The delegates elected in Pennsylvania on the 5th of November to revise the State Constitution are now in session at Harrisburg, one hundred and thirty-three in number, ninety-four of whom are prominent lawyers and seven railroad gentlemen. There are also five ex-members of Congress, two ex-members of the Cabinet, an ex-Governor, and ex-Justices of the Supreme Court. The Convention is presided over by Hon. William Meredith, of Philadelphia, who was an active member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837, and Secretary of the Treasury in General Taylor's Administration. As a matter of historical interest it may be stated that the first Constitution of Pennsylvania was made in 1776, in a Convention presided over by Benjamin Franklin. In 1790, a new Constitution was adopted by a Convention over which Hon. Thomas Mifflin, the first Governor of the State, presided. The next and last Constitutional Convention was held in 1837. It is stated that the present Convention is composed of delegates who have been elected, irrespective of party feeling, and who represent the best ability of the State.

On the principle of locking the stable-door after the horse has been stolen, the Massachusetts Senate is considering a law regulating the formation of mutual and stock fire insurance companies in that State. The proposed law prescribes that there shall be a capital stock, paid in, of not less than $200,000, and a guarantee capital of not less than $100,000; that the semi-annual dividend shall not be more than 4 per cent; that three-fourths of the net profit over and above this dividend shall be divided among the insured at the expiration of their policies, and the remaining one-fourth shall be invested as a reserve for the security of the insured; that, when this reserve shall amount to more than 5 per cent of the aggregate amount of risks, the surplus shall also be parcelled out to the insured; and that all expenses, losses, and liabilities, including a sum sufficient to reinsure all risks outstanding, shall be deducted before declaring any dividend at all. It also provides that losses shall first be paid out of the guarantee capital, and that, when this fund becomes reduced, it shall be made good out of the accumulated reserve, or by assessments on the contingent fund. The principle of this law is undoubtedly a wise one, and, properly applied, will go far toward giving the insured the protection they ought to have. Whether its details are correct or not can only be demonstrated by experience.

The Chicago produce markets were generally [illegible] easier. Mess pork was quiet and weak, at $13.00@13.25 cash; $12.00@12.10 seller December; and $12.25@12.30 seller March. Lard was active and steady at 7¼c cash; 7¼@7⅜c seller December; and 7⅝c seller March. Meats were more active, but easier, at 4c for shoulders; 6c for short ribs; and 6⅜@6½c for short clear, all 15 and 20 days in salt. Sweet pickled hams steady at 9¾@10¾c. Highwines were quiet and steady at 88½c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and firm at 11¼c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was dull, and 1@1½c lower, closing at $1.09 cash; $1.08⅝ seller December; and 1.09¼ seller January. Corn was dull, and ½c lower, closing at 31¼c seller the month, and 31½c, seller December. Oats were more active and firmer, at 23¾@24c cash, and 24@24¼c seller December. Rye was quiet and firm at 56c. Barley was more active and steady, closing at 63c cash No. 2 or seller the month; 61c seller December, and 51@51½c for No. 3. The hog market was dull at the opening, but later in the day, prices having been lowered 20c, trading was active. Closing prices were $3.80@4.05. The market was dull and unsettled. Sheep met with a fair demand at unchanged prices. The grain in store in this city, on Saturday evening last, was 419,996 bu wheat; 539,154 bu corn; 574,225 bu oats; 133,561 bu rye; and 259,134 bu barley.

Prof. Thomas Hill, of Waltham, Mass., contributes a suggestion concerning the most efficient mode of quenching fires, especially in high buildings in cities, which is of the greatest importance. This is, that the tendency of firemen is to play on the fire from the top instead of at the bottom. Numerous scaling ladders are brought to the spot, and an immense amount of force is wasted to drive the water up through the hose to where it can play on the fire from the least effective point. The tendency of fire to go upward is irresistible, and fire in the top of a building can never be put out so long as the heat and flames are coming up from below. To spread a fire rapidly it must be lighted from the bottom, and so to quench a fire rapidly it must be put out at the bottom. The suggestion proves itself, but it is difficult to see in the implements of our Fire Departments any sufficient provision for applying it in practice. If the lower stories are accessible to the firemen through unshuttered windows, they would be very likely to avail themselves of it, as the flames would burst through and afford the firemen their mark. But where the flames only appear through the roof, or upper parts of a building, it is generally because they cannot get out at the lower part, and, where they cannot get out, it is equally difficult for the fireman to get in. The only way of applying Prof. Hill's suggestion in all cases is for the Fire Departments to provide some means of boring through brick and stone walls speedily, and at any desirable point. It might be possible to provide such a means; but in its absence firemen cannot always obey the injunction to "play low."

The present Constitution of the State of New York was adopted in 1847, and contains a provision that every 20 years a Convention shall be held to revise the same. In 1867, such Convention was held, and after sessions extending over two years the work was submitted to the people and rejected, except the article relating to the Judiciary. The feeling in the State, however, is that the present State Constitution needs amending, and the Legislature, at its last session, authorized the appointment by the Governor and State Senate of a "Commission," consisting of four persons from each of the eight Judicial Districts, to prepare amendments, which are to be submitted to the people. This Commission has just been appointed. It consists of sixteen Republicans and sixteen Democrats, all of them men of learning, experience, and ability. It includes many of the most eminent men in the State; it is non-partisan, and its action will probably be harmonious, and, for the same reason, will probably be acceptable to the people.

This plan, however, of forming a Constitutional Convention, is a new one, but there is no reason to doubt its efficacy. Of all bodies, a Convention to make a Constitution should be non-partisan. Such a body is no place for party politics. There should be no legislation in a Constitution, and there should be nothing in a Constitution that should not be as equally acceptable to one party as to another. The Convention now in session in Pennsylvania, though differently organized, is also non-partisan. Some years ago there was an election for delegates to a State Convention in New Jersey, and, without any authority of law, a double set of delegates, composed equally from both parties, was elected, and made a Constitution which was unanimously ratified by the people. A partisan Constitution is an abomination.

THE GAS SUPPLY.

Mr. Billings, President of the Gas Company on the West Side, made rather a sweeping proposition to the City Council on Monday night. Though the proposition does not go into detail, it substantially offers that the city shall investigate and ascertain the value of the property owned by that Company, and that the Company will furnish gas to its customers at prices to be fixed by the Council, and which shall yield that Company 10 per cent interest on the money invested. Should this offer be declined, or should the city, after accepting it, find it more advantageous to become the exclusive owner of the property of the Gas Company, he offers the privilege of purchasing it at a fair valuation by competent persons selected for that purpose. These offers are not made upon the basis of the value of capital stock, but upon the value of the actual property owned and held by the Company.

The Common Council, by a decided vote, referred the whole subject to the new Council which begins next week, and the latter body will probably accede to Mr. Billings' request for a conference between the City Government and the Gas Company, and the intelligent maturing of a permanent arrangement of the question of a supply of cheap gas.

MUNICIPAL AID.

A bill has been reported in one house of the Legislature of Massachusetts authorizing the City of Boston to borrow $20,000,000 to lend to the owners of the property in the burnt district in that city, to enable them to rebuild. This is one of those instances of emotional action, which, upon reflection, we think the good people of Boston will regret. It is founded upon the theory of paternal government; that the Government can take better care of the private affairs and business of the citizens [illegible] they can themselves. But [illegible] under the theory of paternal government, the injustice of this proceeding will be evident. The destruction of property by fire is no unusual thing. It is occurring every day. Even since the fire of Nov. 9, Boston has been visited by other fires which have destroyed large amounts of property. For the Government of the city to lend its credit to those who lost their buildings on the 9th of November, and not extend it to those who lost their property the next day, or a week later, would be drawing a distinction without any reasonable cause. And, if the city is to loan its credit to those who lost property by fire in November, why should like aid be refused to those who have lost, or may lose, property by the same means in any other month of the year; and why should the sufferers of 1872 be relieved in this manner, and not those of 1873, and of all other years? It is better for a Government to be just than generous. Generosity cannot disguise injustice, and a discrimination in favor of the sufferers by the fire of one day, and against those by fire on another day, would not be just on the part of the Municipal Government. If the law was so framed as to lend the public credit of the city to every person whose house is destroyed by fire, without reference to any particular fire, then, being general, there would be some equality in it; such a scheme would of course be instantly rejected, but no reason could be given for rejecting it that does not apply to the measure that has been proposed.

The measure proposes that the municipal credit shall be loaned to enable those owning the real estate to rebuild. The only plea for this is that they have suffered a loss. If the object be to afford relief, why not extend the loan to those who have suffered loss in goods, and to enable them to purchase new stocks? The real estate was not consumed. That remains, and has possibly in the aggregate a value but little diminished from what it had before the fire, with the buildings upon it. It was valuable property, as valuable as any in Boston. The man who owns that real estate cannot be said to be poor, nor without credit. He can borrow, upon the pledge of the land, an amount of money equal to the value of the building he is to place upon it. He can borrow it upon as good terms as the city can do so. If the land is not worth the money required to improve it, then he had best get rid of it. It will be but poor security to protect the city from loss.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the owners of real estate as valuable as is that in the burnt district, can do much better by managing their own affairs than by borrowing money through the City Government. There is private and available wealth enough in Boston to rebuild an area four times as great as that which was swept by the fire. We need not refer to the complications of City Government when its functions are extended to those of the money-lender, nor to the corruptions incidental to such business. There is an impression in Boston that this proposed act of the Legislature had a precedent in the case of the City of Chicago—that this city in its corporate capacity extended relief to enable persons to rebuild. The city had no such power, and no money; it obtained from the State a repayment of certain money advanced upon the canal improvement, but that sum has been applied to replace public buildings destroyed by fire, and to other municipal uses. After our fire, there was a demand for municipal aid to rebuild private property, but the good sense of the community soon disposed of the proposition as unwise in the extreme.

RAILROAD ABUSES.

Mr. John A. Coleman, of Providence, R. I., has availed himself of the medium of the *Atlantic Monthly* to recount his experience in fighting a railroad corporation. His story has had the effect of attracting greater attention to the subject of railroad abuses than twenty ordinary suits for damages, prosecuted through the Courts, could have done. Briefly told, he made a trip from New York to New Haven, and tendered the conductor a coupon-ticket which called for a ride from New Haven to New York, this coupon having been purchased on a former occasion and never having been used. Mr. Coleman claimed that the number of miles was exactly the same one way as the other, that the Railroad Company had his money, and that he was entitled to the compensation in travel which the ticket represented, whether he went from New York to New Haven, or from New Haven to New York. The conductor refused to recognize this argument, said that his instructions were not to receive tickets in this interchangeable fashion, and intimated that Mr. Coleman would be obliged to get off the train. Mr. Coleman had a regular ticket in his pocket, which he failed to show, resolving to make a test-case of his claim. At the next station, the conductor came in accompanied by five or six brakemen and baggagemen, seized the passenger, and ejected him from the car. The process of ejection was unnecessarily brutal, and Mr. Coleman suffered serious injuries. He brought suit against the Company for $10,000, passed through several trials, in which he always found the juries with him and the Judges against him, and finally received a verdict for $3,500, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

The most significant incident of the whole affair was the persistent determination with which the Railroad Company fought Mr. Coleman's claim, fully reflected in the remark made to him by one of the prominent officials, that it was not Mr. Coleman but the public they were fighting, and that, "right or wrong, they would make it so terrible for the public to fight the road that they (the public) would stop it." This point sets forth the entire complaint which the public has to make against the railroads; that they invariably strain every resource to protect their employes in the exercise of any force which looks like zeal in their interests. This is generally the case, whether the matter concerns the forcible ejection of a passenger, or the individual responsibility of a conductor or engineer for an accident. It is the disposition of the majority of railroad managements to place a despotic construction upon the rules and regulations which the law permits them to establish. Railroad officials are authorized to put passengers off their trains when they refuse to pay their fare; but such an authorization does not contemplate or justify the exercise of such force as to maim or injure for life. There are few railroad stations at which there is not an officer of the law who can be called upon for such an emergency, which is extremely rare after all, and whose official badge will serve to [illegible] the work quietly and quickly. Had the New York & New Haven Railroad [illegible] the action of their employes [illegible] them for their [illegible] a settlement with Mr. Coleman, it would have been a lesson that would certainly have precluded the recurrence of a similar outrage, without depriving them of any protection of the Company's interest. If all railroads would rather assist in the prosecution of conductors, engineers, and other officials guilty of criminal negligence, the result would be beneficial for themselves, in the end, as well as for the public. If they would take as much pains to enforce the observance of common politeness and common decency among their subordinates, as they do to protect those subordinates in all their wars against the comfort and rights of passengers, they would gain more in the good-will of the public and in the decrease of suits for damages than they could possibly lose in stolen rides or an increase of accommodations.

There are two practical remedies against these flagrant and frequent railroad abuses, each of which is making its own way, and both of which will be materially aided by public opinion that has long felt outraged. One of these is found in State legislation for the protection of the travelling and shipping public, which is undergoing improvements in several States of the Union. Mr. Coleman's experience has suggested four necessary provisions: 1. Uniform and reasonable rates. 2. A first-class passage for a first-class fare, including a comfortable car, polite treatment, and safety in limb and body. 3. When a dollar is received by a railroad company, the equivalent of that dollar shall be returned, whether the passenger be travelling east or west. 4. That railroad companies shall confine themselves to the same peaceful redress, and cause arrest only by officers of the law, except in cases of gross outrage upon public decency or threats upon life, when, of course, there will be a common purpose to suppress the abuse summarily in a railroad car as everywhere else. These provisions seem to be reasonable enough. There is a hope that the Railroad law of Illinois, enforced by the Railroad Commissioners, will secure them for this State as soon as the affirmation of the Supreme Court can be obtained in cases now pending.

THE CONDITION OF THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy does not give a very flattering exhibit of the condition of that service. The vessels now on the rolls are represented to be of the most useless character. During the war there were twenty light-draught monitors built, at a cost of $16,000,000. Not one of these vessels was ever employed in the service or fired a gun. The Government has a large number of navy-yards, whose business it is to repair vessels; but such is the expensive manner in which these yards are managed, that the cost of repairs exceeds that of construction. An instance is given where the Pensacola, which cost originally $325,000, cost for repairs $750,000, or more than twice the cost of building her new. It is represented that it will cost more to repair the other now useless vessels of the navy than it did to build them originally.

Congress, at the last session, authorized the Secretary of the Navy to sell worn-out vessels and useless material accumulated at the navy-yards. Several of these vessels are soon to be sold, and the whole of them will, in time, be offered to the highest bidders. Of the whole force of fifty iron-clads, not more than ten can be rendered fit for naval purposes, and the sale of the others is recommended. The Secretary, it is said, will recommend that there be a complete reorganization of the naval force, and that the present vessels be replaced with others to be built.

It will hardly be a surprise to the country to know that work done in the navy-yards costs perhaps three times what it would cost if done in private yards. That judgment was frankly given last winter by several experienced persons in their evidence before Congressional committees. The fact is, the navy-yard business has degenerated into a mere political agency, used for party purposes, and with little or no regard for the public interest. There is no greater political abuse than is involved in the expenditures in these navy-yards, and none that requires more seriously the application of reform. Practically, we have no navy; our vessels are all useless or out of repair, and there is a frank confession that the Government can have two vessels-of-war built in a private ship-yard for the same money that it will cost to repair an old vessel in a public navy-yard. It does not seem difficult to see either the evil or the remedy for this condition of things.

The ladies connected with the Chicago Protestant Orphan Asylum take this opportunity of reminding a generous public of the usual custom of giving a Thanksgiving dinner to the children in the institution. As the little ones now number more than ever before, there being now over one hundred, it is necessary that more than usual energy should be exercised to make the dinner a success, and those having them in charge hope that the ladies and gentlemen of the city will be liberal in their contributions, either in money or provisions, which may be sent to the Asylum on or before the morning of Thursday.

THE GAS QUESTION.

How Mr. Billings' Ten Per Cent Proposition Strikes the Mayor.

Reasons Why the City Cannot Enter Upon Any Such Scheme.

The Idea Very Pretty on the Surface, but It "Won't Wash."

The proposition of the West Side Gas Company, made Monday evening, is not looked upon quite as favorably by the head of the City Government as it was at first by some of the members of the Council. The Mayor yesterday expressed himself quite frankly in regard to the matter. The idea, he said, was a favorite one with Mr. Billings, who had mentioned it to him pretty nearly every time he had met him for a year; the Mayor had invariably urged him to reduce his charges for gas; but Mr. B., while claiming that he could not reduce without loss, had set forth his side of the case in the paper he sent the Council.

The counter-case, as it appeared to the Mayor, is about as follows: The city has no sufficient or trustworthy guarantee of an economical and faithful management of the gas-manufacturing business. The moment the city guaranteed the stockholders a net profit of 10 per cent on capital invested, that moment it ceased to be of interest to the Company whether coal was bought dear or cheap; whether the cost of labor rose or fell; whether the price of iron advanced or decreased; whether it was more or less costly to lay pipe; whether there was or was not carelessness which might lead to accidents, involving the expenditures of large sums; and whether there were many or few employes, well or poorly paid. On the contrary, it would be for the interest of all salaried officers or employees of the company to run up their pay, nor would the Company by adding to their numbers, lessen their work and interfere, since it would not be a loser thereby, but the severe taxation which it involved would be borne by the city, whose people would pay it, as most indirect taxes are paid, without much resistance, but with a vague feeling that something was wrong. This very difficulty had prevented the Federal or State Governments from seriously attempting to regulate the cost of transportation on railroads by the plan of guaranteeing a certain rate of profit to the roads. Whenever an effort has been made looking to a resort to that system, the objection has been raised, "How are you to guarantee economy, and fidelity, and integrity in the management of the roads, when the stockholders no longer take any interest in securing them?"

Further; a contract of the kind proposed would be an admirable one for the Gas Company, since it would give them an assurance equal to that enjoyed by the holder of a United States bond; it would be relieved of all anxiety, and all motive for business prudence, drawing a certain per cent dividend. The stockholders would be indifferent whether the gas was good or bad, cheaply or extravagantly made.

Then, the Company would have no pecuniary interest at stake to induce it to refuse to lay pipes where they were not needed. Then, any Alderman could have them laid, miles upon miles, for the benefit of speculators in unimproved property, and have them stretch out upon the prairie, where there was not a single consumer, simply to add to the value of this land. It would, indeed, be to the interest of the Company to have this done, since it would thereby add to the invested capital on which it was to draw 10 per cent. The Company would, therefore, find it to its advantage to log-roll with members of the Council, and induce them to put through resolutions requesting the Company to extend its mains. The greater the expenses, the greater the investment, and the greater the dividends.

It would become impossible to tell what gas would cost; it would be an ever-changing rate, higher to-day, lower to-morrow, but, as a general rule, always advancing, owing to the fact that there would be no one specially interested in keeping down the price. The City Government, too, is an ever-changing machine. Half the Council goes out every year; there is a new Mayor every second year; the Boards and heads of departments are constantly shifting. No one can tell what degree of fidelity or regard for public interests future officers may manifest; what has been done, and is doing, is known; of the future, nothing can be said. So, too, Mr. Billings is doubtless sincere, but he cannot provide as to what his successors may do.

Under the proposed system there will be additional temptations to corruption, abuses and increased expenditure. Many doors would be opened for Aldermen, members of the Board of Public Works, and their employers, to make improper gains. It would be a new source of Aldermanic patronage, a new means of rewarding their relatives, friends, and bummers. They would get them places in the employ of the Gas Company, jobs of pipe-laying, etc. Men would cease to be employed since they were experienced and useful; but simply because they had Aldermanic backing.

For these reasons, the Mayor is of the opinion that the City cannot afford to accept this proposition, and that it would be cheaper to buy the works outright, which cannot be done at present, since no bonds can be issued, and the direct taxation required would not be endured. Probably the only practical solution was to induce the companies to lower their rates to citizens, and then let the City Government watch them as closely as such corporations could be watched, and see that they complied with their agreements, that they furnished gas of good quality in sufficient quantity, and did not cheat in their measurement; and if there could be any advantage from competition to enjoy it, holding it over them, to prevent extortion.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PHILLIPPS CONCERT.

The "Phillipps concert," at the Union Park Congregational Church last evening, was one of the most successful of the "Star" course, thus far; both in point of merit and patronage. The church was well filled—comparatively few of the seats being vacant. We published the programme yesterday morning.

Adelaide Phillipps was received enthusiastically. Her first number, the "Una Voce," was given with that artistic abandon which marks most of her efforts, and was rapturously *encored*, in response to which she sang "The Rosebush" *con molto affetuoso*. Her next number, the "Laughing Song," in which she has achieved a distinction peculiarly her own, was loudly *encored*, as usual, and followed by "Comin' Through the Rye." We need not say more than that "Adelaide" was in good voice, and her efforts were fully up to the high standard which Chicago audiences have long recognized in her singing.

Cornelia Stetson made her first appearance before a Western audience in Bellini's cavatina, "Ma la Solo," followed by a duet with Mr. Macdonald, "Masnadieri," "She Wandered by the Mountain Side," and "I Know a Bank,"—the ballad in company with Adelaide Phillipps, who has already been announced as her instructor. Miss Stetson did not take the audience by storm, but she achieved a decided success, and will be long remembered favorably by those who had the pleasure of hearing her. She possesses a smooth, pure voice, not remarkable for strength, but of very even quality throughout a full soprano register, which has evidently been subjected to patient and laborious training. Apparently she is not entirely at home on the stage, and hence her singing lacks the expressiveness for which it may yet be noted. Her execution was not, however, entirely mechanical, though mechanically perfect.

The sensation of the evening was produced by Master A. Van Raalte, a violinist only 13 years old, who also made his first bow in the West, and very gracefully, too. At first he was evidently nervous, the initial measures of Mendelssohn's solo, "Adagio e Rondo," being marred by several instances of indecisive stopping. But he soon became reassured, and proceeded to the end with all the steadiness of an old master of the violin, though, of course, somewhat lacking in power. In response to an *encore* which would take no denial, he gave the "Carnival of Venice," and subsequently a solo with variations. Master Van Raalte can scarcely be termed a musical prodigy, but he is better than that—a painstaking young gentleman, with a decided talent for his chosen profession. His bowing is superb, and his fingering generally firm and neat. Of course, he introduced the features of pizzicato, double stringing, and double shift, without which no one can hope to win applause in the modern concert-room; but he took them all easily, and apparently without laborious effort. We should judge from his style, that he takes the most pride in the solid excellencies of violin playing, and there is, therefore, good reason to believe that he will prove to be an accomplished musician, who can captivate the hearts of his audiences as well as their heads.

Mr. Macdonald sang "Thou art so near," the cavatina "Beware," and took part in the duet with Miss Stetson, in his usual acceptable manner, his singing not lacking in interest, even though foiled against that of the *artistes* who occupied the more conspicuous places on the programme.

THE FARINI CONCERT.

The complimentary concert tendered to Signor Farini by his pupils took place last evening at Central Hall, and was attended by an audience, small but enthusiastic, select but appreciative. A complimentary concert is hardly a fitting subject for criticism. It is mainly a personal matter between pupils and their teacher with such assistance by way of encouragement as a good-natured public may see fit to bestow, and as occasions of this kind are usually attended by the friends of the beneficiary and his *eleves*, of course they are pleased and express their pleasure by their applause and the grateful *bis*. Being, therefore, a little sociable only, as it were, the critic should therefore share the cordial spirit of the occasion, and, overlooking the demerits of the affair—which we are free to say were numerous enough—bestow such praise as he may on what was meritorious. In a programme of sixteen numbers there were three or four which deserve credit in greater or less degree. Miss Haskell's singing of Schumann's beautiful song, "He of all the Best, the Noblest," was admirable in every respect. It is rare that so young a singer betrays sufficient intelligence to read Schumann's music, in which words, melody, and accompaniment are so closely interwoven. Her naturally sympathetic voice is finely adapted to this class of music, and she gave the song in a manner worthy of many artists who aspire to the term professional. Her success in this number would indicate that she should devote herself carefully and conscientiously to music of this class,—that is, the Schumann, Schubert, and Franz songs, as well as others of the German romantic school. These magnificent songs are rapidly gaining ground in popularity, and Miss Haskell promises to be a very faithful interpreter of them. Mrs. Francis, who excels in intensely dramatic music, had an aria of this description—Concone's "Judith"—which she gave with much intensity of feeling and with unusual dramatic spirit. The song was well adapted to her style, and the delivery of it gained for her a hearty *encore*. Mr. Gates sang a romance by Balfe, which displayed at its best his fine high voice, and Signor Farini sang Schubert's "Wanderer," which brought out his telling voice at its loudest and its best also. But why does he use it vigorously, and well nigh furiously? Why does he let it run away with him? Concerning the rest of the programme, silence is golden.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Large, elegant, and refined audiences are finding their way to McVickers' this week, and Maggie Mitchell begins to feel at home once more, facing a well-filled auditorium. In "Jane Eyre" she reaches the highest point of success attainable in her peculiar branch of the histrionic art, partly because the character is one calling for more of dignity and genuine dramatic capacity, and less of sympathetic eccentricity than are incident to most of her impersonations; and partly because the play itself is one of the finest dramas extant. It is the best of Mr. C. W. Tayleure's many admirable adaptations, even as the original story was the *chef d'œuvre* of its famous authoress. In all respects the production of "Jane Eyre" at McVicker's is superb. The title *role* in Maggie Mitchell's hands, Mr. Shewell as *Lord Rochester*, Mr. Lanagan as *Professor Blackhorst*, Miss McAllister as *Georgina*, Mrs. Stoneall as *Mrs. Reed*, Mrs. Post as *Mrs. Harley*, Mr. Barry as *Sam*, and with stage fittings the most complete, altogether make up a performance of extraordinary attractiveness.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The anxiety to see John Allen's handling of *Rip Van Winkle* leads to a fair attendance at Hooley's Opera House, and those who go expecting to find food for ridicule discover that there is no little merit in his rendition of the *role*. In the first part of the play he gives a good picture of the rollicking ne'er-do-well, and in the later and strongly pathetic phases no small degree of native dramatic capacity is shown. The support by the company is good, and the piece is handsomely mounted.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Good houses and delighted auditors are the rule at Aiken's, where Fox and "Humpty Dumpty's" days are numbered.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A thoroughly elegant production of the "Sea of Ice," by Miss Charlotte Thompson and the Academy Company, is being handsomely rewarded by a well-paying patronage.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

The imperfections which marred the first performance of the "French Spy," by Morlacchi and her troupe, are gradually disappearing, though it cannot yet be said that the general result has reached a suitable degree of excellence.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Minstrelsy in its neatest and most attractive garb is the verdict of the fine audiences who seek for fun and find it at Myers' Opera House. Milburn is a great card, and those who have mourned over the "Epizootic" should now go and laugh at it.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Personal.

The County Clerk issued twenty marriage licenses yesterday.

Hon. Jno. W. Cany, of Milwaukee, is at the Sherman.

General Vandever, Dubuque, is at the Tremont.

T. J. Glaston, London, was at the Gardner House yesterday.

General Jeff. C. Davis, U. S. A., was quartered at the Tremont yesterday.

C. C. Gilman, President of the Iowa Central Railroad is at the Tremont.

At the Gardner, yesterday, was Henry P. Vail, the New York Banker.

Recorder Stewart has appointed John J. Healey to the position of Deputy Recorder.

Hon. D. W. Munn, of Cairo, was a guest at the Tremont yesterday.

General Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Dr. Richard Edwards, President of the State Normal University, was at the Gardner yesterday.

County Clerk Pollock has appointed the following deputies: E. P. Niles, C. K. Herrick, Edward Drury, E. M. Barnard.

Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Miss Stetson, Miss Monel, Master Van Raalte, W. McDonald, and Geo. W. Colby, are at the Sherman.

Elihu Burritt, at the request of the Faculty, will lecture on "The Social Age, its Faculties and Tendencies," at the University of Chicago, this evening.

The Hon. Jesse S. Hildrup, of Boone, and the Hon. Ira Curtiss, of McHenry County, members of the Legislature, were at the Briggs House yesterday.

Mr. W. H. Wood, formerly connected with the Burnett House, Cincinnati, and the Osborn House, Rochester, will hereafter be found behind the counter at Anderson's European Hotel.

At the Briggs, E. Pickett, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Jones, J. Beekman, J. B. Rand, Dubuque; A. M. Buchard, Winona; H. C. Ramy, New York; T. C. Jones, Delaware; George W. Chipman, Boston, were registered yesterday.

At the Gardner yesterday were the following: Henry Mann, Milwaukee; John Poole, Cleveland; B. B. Leahey, Boston; L. H. Eames, Ottawa; H. M. Howe, Portland; P. W. Furbush, Boston; W. J. Selleck, Michigan.

There were the following names on the register of the Tremont yesterday: Jas. C. Latrance, New York; A. Scott, Lowell, Mass.; Colonel S. M. Dayton, Cincinnati; W. [illegible], San Francisco; D. H. Pickering, Boston; S. Haskell, Providence, R. I.

Miss Sarah Smiley, the widely-known Quaker preacheress, is holding a series of religious meetings in various parts of the city. Every afternoon this week, excepting to-morrow, she will give Bible readings in the First Congregational Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman, yesterday, were the following: H. G. Bruno, Philadelphia; J. B. Clay, Henry Shaw, San Francisco; S. S. Huntly, Montana; J. C. Amesly, New York; S. P. Longstreet, Erie, Pa.; B. J. Smith, Santa Fe; S. H. Sonus, Grand Rapids; B. Mudge, New York.

The following persons registered at Anderson's European Hotel, yesterday: Colonel M. S. Robinson, Rev. W. E. Robinson, Major R. Norville, Colonel E. R. Foster, Dr. E. N. Gilbert, of Dubuque; R. B. Ball, New York; Geo. M. King, Monson, Mass.; C. V. Goodard, Grand [illegible]; Wm. Cannon, Janesville, Wis.; Geo. M. [illegible], Columbus, Ohio; Robert Dow, Cambridge, [illegible]iana.

Everything.

The fourth party, second series, of the Ph[illegible] Club, will be given Friday evening of [illegible] week.

The West Side French class of the Chi[illegible] Christian Union will meet Professor Lafort, [illegible] evening, at No. 265 West Madison street.

The twenty-seventh annual banquet of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society will be held [illegible] 2, at the Manlton House, in the North Division.

The Englewood Amateur Club holds a meeting this evening at the residence of W. H. Brook[illegible], Esq., Wabash avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets.

There are 1,000 drivers of double teams in Chicago who have not yet procured their licenses. The Mayor's police are hunting for them, and, to avoid a fine, they should procure without delay the necessary permission to drive.

James Monaghan, formerly connected with a publishing house in this city, was accidentally shot and killed by S. S. Eddy, in St. Louis, last Saturday evening. His parents reside in Philadelphia, and the body was taken thither by his brother.

The churches in the neighborhood of Cottage Grove hold a Union Thanksgiving service at the University Place Baptist Church, at 11 o'clock, on Thursday. The Rev. J. W. Cracraft, D. D., will deliver the discourse, and the choirs of the several churches will assist in the music.

Thanksgiving day will be celebrated at the Church of the Epiphany in a manner quite new, we believe, in this city. The church will be beautifully decorated with grain, fruit, vegetables, grasses, and flowers. The services will consist of anthems, carols, and a sermon by the Rector, Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, to begin at 10:45 a. m.

The agent of the Employment Bureau reports that the demand for laborers in the city is increasing, and that many men are being sent into the country. Yesterday seventy-four laborers were shipped to farms in Illinois and the woods in the northern part of Indiana. The former will husk corn, and the latter chop cordwood.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the city will shortly place in all of our hotels a Hotel Church Directory, to consist of a large frame containing the name and location of the churches in the city, also the time they have religious services, to serve as a guide for strangers, travellers, and others wishing to attend service, but not knowing where to find the different places of worship.

It is understood that the proprietors of fourteen hundred saloons have entered into a compact to keep their places of business open on next Sunday, in order to test the ability of the authorities to enforce the law. Here is a brilliant opportunity for Mr. Walker to acquire information and swear out warrants. By commencing early on Friday evening, he will probably discover before midnight on Sunday whether the fourteen hundred kept open or not.

J. J. Crowley, who was a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the last election, proposes to contest the election of Mr. Pollock, the nominee of the Republican Convention. Mr. C. claims that Mr. Pollock is not entitled to the office on account of an informality, the ballots cast for him containing the words "County Clerk," instead of "Clerk of the County Court"—the two positions, it is claimed, being distinct. The question will be submitted to the Supreme Court next week for decision.

The Mayor's police, under instructions from his Honor, are looking after swindling stage drivers. Many complaints have been made lately, of their small pecadillos, and his Honor is determined to revoke the licenses of all who are caught. The Jehu's are in the habit of inducing people to enter their vehicles upon promising to take them a considerable distance; but after collecting double fare, request them to leave the stage when a mile or two from the "promised land."

The following residents of Chicago are registered in European cities: In Paris, J. A. Culler and family; Geo. Dunlap and family; Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Dyer and Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Dyer; A. H. Ewing and Mrs. M. P. Ewing; Henry B. Payson; Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Palmer; Mrs. [illegible] M. Nickerson; Mr. and Mrs. J. Magill; Sanford E. Loring and family; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Porter and child; Martin Ryerson and family; Perry H. Smith. In London, Miss Cassell[illegible]; A. J. Fisher. In Liverpool, Mr. Edwards; Mr. and Mrs. Woodbridge and daughter; In Florence, Italy, Mrs. S. C. Neff and Miss E. Neff.

Yesterday morning, at Anderson's European Hotel, a gentleman went out of his room, leaving under his pillow a pocket-book containing $600. Soon after, Annie Ambrosia, a chambermaid, went into the room, made up the bed, and replaced the pocket-book under the pillow. In an hour or so Mr. Careless rushed frantically through the office, up stairs to his room, fully expecting, as he afterwards said, that his money would be gone. Great and joyous was his surprise to find that Annie Ambrosia, unlike three out of five persons had not touched the valuable book. She had beaten up the pillow and replaced it without disturbing the money. The gentleman called for Annie and—thanked her.

The Rev. J. P. Newman lectured yesterday evening at the Centenary Church, before a select and respectable audience, which cheered langidly. The subject, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains" was suggested to the reverend gentleman by his summer visit to the icy mountains in question. The first part of the lecture was devoted to the question of an open Polar sea, the expeditions in search of it, the Polar continent, etc., together with the scientific problems which, it was hoped, these expeditions would solve. He then described the inhabitants of Greenland, their origin, ways and customs, etc. The lecture was quite an interesting one, and contained a good deal of general information.

The Washburne dinner, according to Custom House rumor, has worked a complete change in the local state of Government office-holders. The following are the beliefs expressed: That United States Marshal Campbell will become a melancholy Indian Agent; that the Hon. N. B. Judd will acquire a thorough knowledge of the Dutch language as Consul to The Hague; that the Hon. Phil Wadsworth will be Pension Agent; that no amount of lobbying and log-rolling can accomplish the removal of General Webster, Assessor of Internal Revenue; that Collector Irwin is a candidate for the Marshalship, but that Mr. Jacob Rehm will, in all probability, get the place; that Mr. Squires can be Postmaster, if he feels so disposed; and, better than all, that ex-Collector McLean will be reappointed Collector of Customs.

The following subscriptions have been received by the Society Dania for the relief of their suffering countrymen in Denmark, made homeless and houseless by the recent severe hurricane in that country: Cook County Savings Bank, $50; President Scandinavian Bank, $25; S. D. Jacobson, M. D., $25; A. Jacobson, $25; Hotel Denmark, $25; which, with a number of smaller subscriptions, makes a total of $430.[illegible], collected in the last three days. Further subscriptions will be thankfully received by George P. Hansen, at the Cook County Savings Bank, and Colonel Jacobisson, at the Scandinavian National Bank. These funds will be at once sent forward by the Dania Society, and they urge that the citizens of Chicago may show their sympathy for their suffering fellow-countrymen by freely subscribing.

The suit of Jacob Tripp against L. D. Mills and Elias P. Reade, alleging the obtainment of money under false pretenses, had a partial hearing before Justice Vant Woud, yesterday. The complainant claims that he boarded with a man named D. Adney, and was by him induced to purchase the right to sell a patent spring bed in Peoria County, which the defendants were authorized to dispose of. Under Adney's guidance he visited the office of Mills & Reade, and entered into negotiations for the purchase of the right. In order to convince him that the sale was legitimate, Adney purchased the right of Lake County in his presence, and paid $300 cash for it. Thus assured, Tripp bought Peoria County for $280. He claims to have since discovered that the sale was fraudulent, and the right worthless, as the parties had not the slightest shadow of authority for claiming that they were the agents for the patent. The case was continued.

If Congress decides, at its next session, to establish an Apellate Court, in order to relieve the Supreme Court of a vast amount of appeal business, and if our distinguished fellow-citizen Judge Blodgett be appointed one of the Justices thereof, which is extremely probable, and if, in the event of such an appointment, the Civil Service rules are lived up to, then United States Commissioner Philip A. Hoyne or United States Marshal Campbell will be the Judge of a United States Court. If the former gentleman receives the appointment, he will create a revolution in the matter of legal opinions. Instead of the always long and oftentimes dry addresses to which we are now treated, we should have brief and comprehensive decisions. Judge Hoyne will not waste time and paper in calling the attention of the lawyers to the manner in which the ancient suit of Jones *vs.* Smith, or Brown *vs.* Robinson, was adjusted, but will briefly inform complainant or defendant, as the case may be, "You're gone up, sir, d'y hear?"

THE "DECIMAL SYSTEM."

THE LAW COURTS.

SAFETY FILM

Monson, Mass.; C. V. Goodard, Grand ... Wm. Cannon, Janesville, Wis.; Geo. M ... Columbus, Ohio; Robert Dow, Cambridge ...

Everything.

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The twenty-seventh annual banquet of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society will be held Dec. ... at the Manlton House, in the North Division.

The Englewood Amateur Club holds a meeting this evening at the residence of W. H. Brooks, Esq., Wabash avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets.

There are 1,000 drivers of double teams in Chicago who have not yet procured their licenses. The Mayor's police are hunting for them, and, to avoid a fine, they should procure without delay the necessary permission to drive.

James Monaghan, formerly connected with a publishing house in this city, was accidentally shot and killed by S. S. Eddy, in St. Louis, last Saturday evening. His parents reside in Philadelphia, and the body was taken thither by his brother.

The churches in the neighborhood of Cottage Grove hold a Union Thanksgiving service at the University Place Baptist Church, at 11 o'clock, on Thursday. The Rev. J. W. Cracraft, D. D., will deliver the discourse, and the choirs of the several churches will assist in the music.

Thanksgiving day will be celebrated at the Church of the Epiphany in a manner quite new, we believe, in this city. The church will be beautifully decorated with grain, fruit, vegetables, grasses, and flowers. The services will consist of anthems, carols, and a sermon by the Rector, Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, to begin at 10:45 a. m.

The agent of the Employment Bureau reports that the demand for laborers in the city is increasing, and that many men are being sent into the country. Yesterday seventy-four laborers were shipped to farms in Illinois and the woods in the northern part of Indiana. The former will husk corn, and the latter chop cordwood.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city will shortly place in all of our hotels a Hotel Church Directory, to consist of a large frame containing the name and location of the churches in the city, also the time they have religious services, to serve as a guide for strangers, travellers, and others wishing to attend services but not knowing where to find the different places of worship.

It is understood that the proprietors of fourteen hundred saloons have entered into a compact to keep their places of business open on next Sunday, in order to test the ability of the authorities to enforce the law. Here is a brilliant opportunity for Mr. Walker to acquire information and swear out warrants. By commencing early on Friday evening, he will probably discover before midnight on Sunday whether the fourteen hundred kept open or not.

J. J. Crowley, who was a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the last election, proposes to contest the election of Mr. Pollock, the nominee of the Republican Convention. Mr. ... claims that Mr. Pollock is not entitled to the office on account of an informality, the ballots cast for him containing the words "County Clerk," instead of "Clerk of the County Court," the two positions, it is claimed, being distinct. The question will be submitted to the Supreme Court next week for decision.

The Mayor's police, under instructions from His Honor, are looking after swindling stage drivers. Many complaints have been made lately of their small pecadillos, and his Honor is determined to revoke the licenses of all who are caught. The Jehu's are in the habit of inducing people to enter their vehicles upon promising to take them a considerable distance; but, after collecting double fare, request them to leave the stage when a mile or two from the promised land."

The following residents of Chicago are registered in European cities: In Paris, J. A. Cutler and family; Geo. Dunlap and family; Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Dyer and Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Dyer; ... H. Ewing and Mrs. M. P. Ewing; Henry S. ...ayson; Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Palmer; Mrs. S. ... Nickerson; Mr. and Mrs. J. Magill; Sanford ... Loring and family; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Porter and child; Martin Ryerson and family; ...rry H. Smith. In London, Miss Chandler; ... J. Fisher. In Liverpool, Mr. Edwards; Mr. and Mrs. Woodbridge and daughter; In Florence, Italy, Mrs. S. C. Neff and Miss E. Neff.

Yesterday morning, at Anderson's European Hotel, a gentleman went out of his room, leaving under his pillow a pocket-book containing $500. Soon after, Annie Ambrosia, a chambermaid, went into the room, made up the bed, and replaced the pocket-book under the pillow. In an hour or so Mr. Careless rushed frantically through the office, up stairs to his room, fully expecting, as he afterwards said, that his money would be gone. Great and joyous was his surprise to find that Annie Ambrosia, unlike three out of five persons had not touched the valuable book. She had beaten up the pillow and replaced it without disturbing the money. The gentleman called for Annie and—thanked her.

The Rev. J. P. Newman lectured yesterday evening at the Centenary Church, before a select and respectable audience, which cheered ...ngiudly. The subject, "From Greenlands ... Mountains" was suggested to the reverend gentleman by his summer visit to the icy mountains in question. The first part of the lecture was devoted to the question of an open Polar sea, the expeditions in search of it, the Polar continent, etc., together with the scientific problems which, it is hoped, these expeditions would solve. He then described the inhabitants of Greenland, their origin, ways and customs, etc. The lecture was quite an interesting one, and contained a good deal of general information.

The Washburne dinner, according to Custom House rumor, has worked a complete change in the local state of Government office-holders. The following are the beliefs expressed: That United States Marshal Campbell will become a melancholy Indian Agent; that the Hon. N. B. Judd will acquire a thorough knowledge of the Dutch language as Consul to The Hague; that the Hon. Phil Wadsworth will be Pension Agent; that no amount of lobbying and log-rolling can accomplish the removal of General Webster, Assessor of Internal Revenue; that Collector Irwin is a candidate for the Marshalship, but that Mr. Jacob Rehm will, in all probability, get the place; that Mr. Squires can be Postmaster, if he feels so disposed; and, better than all, that ex-Collector McLean will be appointed Collector of Customs.

The following subscriptions have been received by the Society Dania for the relief of their suffering countrymen in Denmark, made homeless and houseless by the recent severe hurricane in that country: Cook County Savings Bank, $50; President Scandinavian Bank, $25; ... Jacobson, M. D., $25; A. Jacobson, $25; ...el Denmark, $25; which, with a number of smaller subscriptions, makes a total of $430.25, collected in the last three days. Further subscriptions will be thankfully received by George ...Hansen, at the Cook County Savings Bank, or Colonel Jacobiason, at the Scandinavian National Bank. These funds will be at once sent forward by the Dania Society, and they hope that the citizens of Chicago may show their sympathy for their suffering fellow-countrymen by freely subscribing.

The suit of Jacob Tripp against L. D. Mills and Elias P. Reade, alleging the obtainment of money under false pretenses, had a partial hearing before Justice Vant Woud, yesterday. The complainant claims that he boarded with a man named D. Adney, and was by him induced to purchase the right to sell a patent spring bed in this County, which the defendants were authorized to dispose of. Under Adney's guidance he visited the office of Mills & Reade, and entered into negotiations for the purchase of the right. In order to convince him that the sale was legitimate, Adney purchased the right of Lake County in his presence, and paid $300 cash for it. Thus assured, Tripp bought Peoria County for ... He claims to have since discovered that the sale was fraudulent, and the right worthless, as the parties had not the slightest shadow of authority for claiming that they were the agents for the patent. The case was continued.

If Congress decides, at its next session, to establish an Appellate Court, in order to relieve the Supreme Court of a vast amount of appeal business, and if our distinguished fellow-citizen Judge Blodgett be appointed one of the Justices thereof, which is extremely probable, and if, in the event of such an appointment, the Civil Service rules are lived up to, then United States Commissioner Philip A. Hoyne or United States Marshal Campbell will be the ... of a United States Court. ... the former gentleman receive the appointment, he will create a revolution in the ... of legal opinions. Instead of the ... long and oftentimes dry addresses to which we are now treated, we should have brief and comprehensive decisions. Judge Hoyne will not waste time and paper in calling the attention of the lawyers to the manner in which the ancient suit of Jones vs. Smith, or Brown vs. Johnson, was adjusted, but will briefly inform the claimant or defendant, as the case may be, "You're gone up, sir, d'y hear?"

THE "DECIMAL SYSTEM."

Explanation of Alderman Bond's System of Numbering Streets.

Why It Is an Improvement on the Style Now in Vogue.

On Monday evening, the Council passed the following ordinance on the subject of street numbering, an ordinance prepared by Alderman Bond, and carried through, in great part, by his exertions:

An ordinance adopting the decimal system of numbering streets, and changing the names of certain streets, and amending Chapter XLV of the Revised Ordinances of the City of Chicago.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the decimal system of numbering streets be adopted as the system of numbering streets in the City of Chicago.

SEC. 2. That Madison street shall be the dividing or base line for numbering all north and south streets, and that State street be the dividing line for numbering all east and west streets.

SEC. 3. That the word "west" be taken from the names of all streets running west from or of State street, and the word "south" from the names of all streets running south from or of Madison street; that the word "east" be prefixed or added to the name of each and all streets running east of or from State street, and the word "north" to the name of all streets running north of or from Madison street, and that the word street shall include avenues, court, or places.

SEC. 4. That 100 numbers be assigned on each street, to each block or square not exceeding 400 feet in length or width; that to all blocks or squares exceeding 400 feet 200 numbers shall be assigned, and that intervening narrow streets and alleys shall not be taken or considered as boundaries of blocks or squares.

SEC. 5. That no permit fee shall be charged or required for numbering any building now numbered.

SEC. 6. That the Board of Public Works shall proceed and renumber the streets in accordance with the provisions hereof; and when the same is completed for either division or for the whole city, they shall give notice thereof in the corporation newspaper; and it shall be the duty of the owners or occupants of all buildings to proceed and renumber their buildings within thirty days after such notice shall be given.

SEC. 7. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict or inconsistent with this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

The ordinance was opposed in the Council, since it was a change, and since it was expensive. The last objection is true, but the expense is slight for each individual, and the total amount will be far less now than at any future time.

People are so accustomed to submit to little inconveniences, that those persons who were not acquainted with the more perfect system of house-numbering, which is in use in Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Washington, never found any special fault with our outrageous system—no system. The numbers on parallel streets never corresponded. A person wishing to go to 600 Michigan avenue, never knew where he should leave the State street car in order to reach his point most quickly. At night, the evil was intensified, and an individual in search of 800 Monroe street had to feel his way along, occasionally seeing a number on the glass above a door, but generally making a dozen blunders before reaching his destination. Under the present system, a number gives no clue to the distance to be traversed. No. 900 Lake street may be two or three miles from State street, who can tell?

State street is taken as the starting point for the numbering of east and west streets for two reasons. The lake could not be selected, since it curves to the eastward, and not being a straight line would cause a discrepancy in the numbers. Halsted street was proposed, but that could not well have been adopted, since State street, especially near Madison, is a sort of business centre, and the natural point from which distances should be reckoned. A stranger, starting out from a South Side hotel, would greatly prefer to be enabled to calculate distances from streets just near them, like State or Madison, than from streets like Halsted, which they would have to hunt up in order to make a start. If this stranger is in search of 2920 Madison, he knows at once that it is twenty-nine squares and a fraction from State street, and he also knows that that number on Chicago avenue, Kinzie street, Park avenue, Mitchell street, or Egan avenue is everywhere twenty-nine blocks from State street. Imagine an individual who takes the Randolph street cars to go to 300 Park avenue. He knows it to be the first street south of Lake, but where on Lake he is to get out to reach his destination, neither he nor the conductor knows, nor is he very certain at which end of the street the numbering begins. It may commence in the middle and run both ways for all he knows.

Where a street does not reach State, like Fulton street or Warren avenue, it is numbered precisely as if it did. Thus the first number on Fulton street, which begins at Canal, will be 801, and on Warren avenue it will be about 2601. If it becomes necessary at present to go to 13 Spruce street, the first thing to be done is to find a map, and hunt up the aforesaid street. Under the new system the number would be 2613, and the searcher could tell, at least without looking at any map, that Spruce street began at Ashland avenue, and he knows precisely where to leave the cars to get there.

The confusion between "East" and "West" will be mainly done away with. East Madison will be simply the little strip east of State street. The term "West Madison" will not be used. Avenues begin their numbering as if they were east and west streets. Since Milwaukee avenue begins at Desplaines, its first number will be the same as the first number on Kinzie, west of Desplaines, thus indicating how far west of State street its starting point is.

It is not as easy to apply this method in Chicago as in Washington, but, nevertheless, the moment it is understood it will be generally liked here.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Register Hibbard yesterday heard evidence on the claim of Frederick Milliman, in the matter of the Germania Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, when the following facts were attempted to be established: That petitioner borrowed $1,200 from Henry Greenebaum, giving a trust deed on his property for security; that the Company acquired the note from Greenebaum, without the fact being communicated to the petitioner; that the petitioner, when ready to pay, handed the money to Florsheim, the Secretary of the Company, in the belief that he was acting for Greenebaum; that he afterwards found out his mistake, when too late to place an insurance policy of his which he had in the company, as an offset against the debt, which he could have done had he been aware of the fact. He now applies for an order on the Company to pay back the money paid, and to admit the policy as a set-off against the debt.

The following will be the first twenty cases on the new calendar, on the call for Monday, in the Superior Court: 2,163—Solomon v. Weiler. 2,167—Gray et al. v. Busse. 2,173—Lebrecht v. Congdon. 2,174—Taylor v. Smith. 2,175—Goldman v. Barnett et al. 2,176—Leis v. steam tug boat "Willie Brown." 2,180—City v. Trayor. 2,182—Durande et al. v. Koons. 2,185—Wood v. La Mann et al. 2,186—Buehling v. same. 2,187—Reeves v. same. 2,188—Same v. same. 2,192—Gay v. same. 2,194—Taylor v. Philpotts et al. 2,196—Wall et al. v. Engel. 2,197—Mayo v. Midgeley. 2,201—La Societe Francais v. Steiner et al. 2,206—Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company v. Seeleye et al. 2,207—Hollister v. Evans. 2,208—Midgeley v. Mayo. It is possible that this list may be altered before the calendars are printed.

In the matter of Morgan L. Keith, alleged to be an habitual drunkard, on the petition of his wife, asking for an inquiry into his case, and the appointment of a guardian to look after his property, a jury trial took place yesterday, before Judge Farwell, when the allegations were proved, and the unfortunate man declared incapable of taking charge of or preserving his property, and Charles A. Morse was appointed guardian to do so on behalf of the family, under the direction of the Court, giving bail for $20,000.

The final report of the provisional Assignee, in the matter of Pettibone & Flynn, was yesterday filed and confirmed. The accounts show the inventory of property, per books, to have been $4,118.90. Estimated value of outstanding accounts $500 (total amount $2,000); value of fixtures, etc., $262; cash sales, $3,119.20, of which $563.17 have been paid out for expenses, and $2,273.63 deposited in the Third National Bank, leaving $10.40 cash in hand. The general account shows $2,273.57 deposited in the Third National Bank, and expenses on building account $556.

The order of 2d October ult., directing the suspension of the examination of officers in the matter of the Commercial Insurance Company was, yesterday, on the petition of Jonathan Abel, a creditor, vacated, and a fresh order was made, directing the examination of T. B. Seymour, John C. Dore, J. Farmer, E. F. Lawrence, H. Spruance, and L. B. Sidway, all officers, by Register Hibbard.

The suit, Boettcher v. Booth et al., before Judge Gary, was, yesterday, decided by the jury giving a verdict for plaintiff, $100 damages. The action was brought for false imprisonment, the defendants, who are county constables, having arrested and imprisoned the plaintiff at Jefferson in July last, without cause or warrant, on a false charge.

The Assignee of Beardslee Brothers, in bankruptcy, yesterday reported the sale by public auction of the various real estate, subject to liens thereon, already described in this column, for different sums, not exceeding in the aggregate $2,500.

Michael Hogan, indicted by the Grand Jury for passing a counterfeit United States 50 cent note on the 13th inst., was yesterday arrested, brought before Judge Blodgett, and pleaded guilty to the charge.

Register Hibbard has handed the resolutions, passed at the recent meeting of the creditors of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, to Judge Blodgett, who now has them under consideration.

The District Court yesterday formally approved of the proposed compromise as to Zastrow's claim against the Great Western Lithographing Company, in bankruptcy, on the terms reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

H. E. Hubbard, ordered to appear before Register Hibbard on the the 23d inst., for examination under Section 26, not having appeared, an order for his attachment was yesterday issued.

Yesterday being the last day for filing trial notices in the Superior Court, and for making up the calendar, the clerks were exceedingly busy all day and late into the night.

In the matter of H. Koeben, a bankrupt, the petition of the Assignee to sell a lot belonging to the bankrupt, with a cottage thereon, described in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was yesterday granted.

In the United States Circuit Court the same cause, Willett v. Lomer, is on trial. The defendant, yesterday, commenced suit against the plaintiff in assumpsit for $10,000.

All the Courts will be closed on Thanksgiving Day (to-morrow), and there will be no use knocking at the door with new suits.

Judge Jameson will sit, on Friday morning, to hear motions in those cases which he heard before the trial.

There will be no further court held, either in Chancery or Common Law, during the remainder of this term, in the Superior Court.

The United States Grand Jury yesterday adjourned till Friday morning, in the absence of material witnesses.

Wm. J. Wilson and Robert Stafford, bankrupts, were yesterday discharged.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

687—Willett et al. v. Lomer et al.; parties and jury come again.

NEW SUITS.

10,680—Lomer et al. v. Willett et al.; assumpsit, $10,000; Burns & Phelps, attorneys. 10,681—Edward Horner v. Alemannia Fire Insurance Company, of Cleveland, Ohio; assumpsit, $1,500; Wm. Vocke, attorney. 10,682—Same v. German Insurance Company; assumpsit, $1,000; same attorney.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

BANKRUPTCY.

2,152—H. E. Hubbard; order for attachment for contempt. 1,864—William J. Wilson and Robert Stafford; discharges of Wilson and Stafford entered. 2,113—John E. Pettibone & Flynn; final report of provisional Assignee, and entered order confirming same, unless objections are filed in 10 days. 2,084—Commercial Insurance Company; entered usual order under Section 26. 1,793—Reuben Beardslee et al.; filed Assignee's report, and entered order that same be confirmed unless objections be filed in 6 days. 2,037—Great Western Lithographic Company; filed petition for leave to compromise and settle claim of Zastro, and order approving compromise. 2,090—Henry Koeben; filed petition of Assignee, and entered order thereon. 2,003—Edward H. Perry et al.; filed report of rule, and order of approval.

NEW BANKRUPT.

J. M. Fish & Co., of Aurora, on the petition of Sallor, Lewin & Co., Philadelphia; claim on an unpaid note of $755.

CRIMINAL.

United States v. Michael Hogan: defendant appears in open court in custody of the Marshal, and, being arraigned, says he is guilty on the fifth count.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[*Judge Gary.*]

LAW—2,698—Almini v. Wichelman; default, 2,241—Lerch v. Sisson; suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs. 3,140—Kemper v. Commercial Insurance Company; damages assessed at $2,625. 2,060—Kehoe v. Gowan; on motion of defendant issues to be tried on Dec. 9, next, before Bisien as Judge; judgment to abide event of trial. 3,303—Ullius v. Staley; leave to plaintiff to amend affidavit for attachment by opening of Court next Monday morning, or attachment writ to be quashed. 1,236—Williams v. Conley; default. 2,173—On motion of plaintiff, leave to reply as to the several replevins to plea of estoppel. 2,738—Croft v. Patterson; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 2,148—McClelland v. Schweezer; jury trial, and jury to separate. 2,119—Boettcher v. Booth; verdict defendants guilty, and damages assessed at $100; motion by defendant for new trial. 3,597—Greenebaum v. Scandinavian National Bank; leave to plaintiff to amend Narr. 2,397—McNamara v. Wenzel; appeal dismissed at defendant's costs.

[*Judge Gary.*]

CHANCERY—597—McNamara v. Graham; Commissioner's report filed and confirmed, and reference to Master to report as to solicitor's fees. 1,010—Burnham v. Lamar Insurance Company; order of reference amended. 827—Reference to Magruder.

NEW SUITS.

41,462—Christian Knuffer v. H. Scharn and Alexander Bateson; assumpsit, $600; Barber & Lackner, attorneys. 41,463—Wm. Walk v. John Canovan; petition for mechanic's lien on No. 415 Fifth avenue; same attorneys. 41,464—James H. Abbott v. A. Parsons, W. M. Brown, and N. J. Norris; assumpsit, $5,000; Jenney, McClellan & Tenney, attorneys. 41,465—August Martin v. James Kelly; petition for mechanics' lien on Lot 4, northwest quarter of Block 52, section 7, Township 39, Range 14, on No. 755 West Lake street; Rae & Mitchell, attorneys. 41,466—Same v. Henry Horn and Conrad Pirrung; same on 13 South Water street; same attorneys. 41,467—Same v. Tolman Wheeler; same on southeast corner of South Water and South Clark streets; same attorneys. 41,468—Edward W. Coleman v. T. M. Bradley; affidavit for replevin; Goggin & Shaffner, attorneys. 41,469—Robert H. Fleming v. Hugh G. Wilson and Wm. C. Wilson; confession of judgment on a note of $227.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Rogers.*]

LAW—825—Ames v. Blake; defendant excepts to order of Court of Nov. 25, granting plaintiff leave to amend declaration, and time to plead extended 10 days. 674—Smith v. Smith; Owen withdraws appearance for defendant, and Follansbee substituted; submitted to Court; leave to plaintiff to amend by striking out the defendant Parks, and leave to defendant to plead to amended declaration 5 days after amendment is made. 800—Parker v. Laberg; jury trial; defendant absent; verdict for plaintiff, damages $632.98 and judgment on verdict. 801—Holbeck v. Buehlow & Co.; jury called, defendent not present; verdict for plaintiff, damages $——— and judgment. 803—Bragg v. Snyder; jury trial; issues found for the defendant; plaintiff moves for a new trial. 804—Baggott v. McKinnon; verdict for $519.63 and judgment.

Call, 321 to 333 inclusive.

[*Judge Booth.*]

LAW—2,364—Engel v. Commercial Insurance Company; personal service and default; judgment for $2,637.50. 686—Hess v. Booth; new trial allowed at defendant's costs, jury waived, submitted to Court, and set for Dec. 7. 2,414—Bigelow v. North America Fire Insurance Company; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 889—Ott v. Haberer; dismissed at plaintiff's costs for want of prosecution. 890—Watt v. Hooper; appeal dismissed with procedendo, for want of prosecution. 905—Ferrel v. Vail; passed, submitted to Court for trial. 356—Beckwith v. Maxwell; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 2,872—Dow v. Frank et al.; personal service on Frank, and default; judgment, $547.95, and sci. fa. to issue to other papers. 2,857—Day v. Hall; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 895—Baldwin v. Bradley; jury called; trial not concluded.

Call 359, to 375 inclusive.

[*Judge Tree.*]

LAW—2,316—Zeiner v. Commercial Insurance Company; damages assessed by Court, $1,643.20, and judgment. 2,376—Hoyne v. Same; damages assessed by Court, $7,500, and judgment. 221—Price v. Ledlin; jury trial resumed.

[*Judge Williams.*]

CHANCERY—(Burnt records)—3—Wheeler v. King, Jr.; H. B. Hurd withdraws answer of Thomas Lord, Julius F. Jesup, and Hattie W. Jesup, order of reference set aside, said defendants ruled to plead, etc., instanter; petition taken *pro confesso*; cause heard, and decree. (Burnt records)—4—Hill v. Same; same order. (Burnt records)—5—Smith v. King et al.; same order.

[*Judge Farwell.*]

CHANCERY—G. N. 4,905—In the matter of M. L. Keith; jury trial; verdict finding that Morgan L. Keith is incapable of taking care of and preserving his property, by reason of habitual drunkeness; Charles A. Morse appointed guardian, in filing bond of $20,000, with surety to be approved by the Court

NEW SUITS.

4,966—Bengley v. Grayson et al.; appeal. 4,967—Pitcher v. Mead; appeal. 4,968—James v. Mary Jane Youldon; divorce, desertion.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[*Judge Wallace.*]

Claims were adjudicated in the following estates: James Fitzgerald, Simon Newburn, Richard Mason, Gerhard Nanman, Hy. C. Peck, Simon Nodeck, Lyman W. Bouse, Enoch H. Stein, Patrick Phillips, John Slewick, John Thompson, Hy. S. Hall, Thomas Richards, J. Hy. Weber, Thomas Ward, Robert Wilson, Francis C. Sherman, Richard M. Wilson, Ella L. Pearce, and Wm. Tucker.

In the estate of Clark Hill, will proven; letters testamentary to Elizabeth L. Hill; bond of $20,000 approved.—John T. Meagher et al.; files restored.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[*Judge Porter.*]

229—Russel, jury trial; verdict of guilty, recommendation to mercy. 416—... sent on verdict to five months in the Reform School.

—Ice has been forming rapidly in the St. Lawrence and canals. It is reported to be an inch thick in Beanharnois Canal, and is causing much trouble and danger to steamers.

OUR DUBUQUE VISITORS.

The Roll-Call of the Excursion.

Meeting at the Gardner House—Resolutions.

Our sister city Dubuque, turned loose in our streets yesterday a fine looking regiment of business men. They came to celebrate their new connection with Chicago, by way of Clinton and the Northwestern Railway. To Chicago as well as to both Dubuque and Clinton, the opening of this road is an event of great importance—connecting both the latter cities (when finished) with Lake Superior, St. Paul and the great Northwest. This connection is now complete, with the exception of a link of thirteen miles, between La Crescent and Winona, and that will be completed by the 4th of December, opening for Chicago a new route to Minnesota and Northern Iowa and the upper Missouri region.

Of course, our visitors were astonished, but new comers here always fall so far behind our own citizens in astonishment at this season's work that it leaves no words for strangers to express themselves. The list of our visitors is worth publishing, as the roll-call contains many names known to the trade of our city. The new road has been built by these men to reach Chicago and secure the advantage of a competing route for freight. When J. K. Graves and his associates undertook the work they were severely laughed at by the wise men with no imagination. It could not be done. Well, it is done, and Dubuque is the gainer, and with two strings to her bow, and another promised, she is no longer at the mercy of any single line. Railroad companies are human. They always gracefully yield to competition, and make it up out of the next community reached only by a single track. The following are the men who left their business at the other end of the Dunleith bridge on Monday to come over and see Chicago: J. K. Graves, Judge T. S. Wilson, Judge D. S. Wilson, F. Benson, Jno. Maclay, Jno. T. Hancock, John S. Hancock, T. Connelly, John Deery, Wm. G. Stewart, C. Hetherington, E. Booth, Joseph S. Hooper, E. H. Moore, Geo. H. Fry, Peter Keine, Jr., Peter Keine, Sr., C. Bayhes, Geo. N. Raymond, C. H. McArthur, Thos. Hardie, A. Palmer, B. B. Richards, John Bell, B. B. Richards, Jr., F. E. Maser, A. Kaiser, R. H. Collier, James Collier, R. S. Harris, S. M. Langworthy, J. G. Crockett, M. D. Goble, D. C. Cram, V. J. Williams, T. P. Bood, S. W. Russell, W. H. Robinson, Geo. Burden, M. M. Walker, N. C. Walker, Wm. Andrew, F. Kruise, G. B. Grosvenor, J. W. Ware, Jr., Fred I. Massey, General Vandever, Captain J. M. Robinson, F. Adams, W. H. Knowlton, James Kelly, P. Flannegan, C. Innkermann, C. G. Kretchmer, W. Graham, H. B. Baker, H. S. Hetherington, C. A. Mills, Prof. Beach, P. W. Skemp, J. P. Quigley & Son, C. Mayer, J. P. Rider, E. McCeney, Owen Hardy, Jno. D. Jennings, J. S. Littrell, H. Pleins, P. Deth, Jos. Herod & Son, E. H. Peaslee & Son, Jno. Thompson & Son, E. Ratcliffe, R. G. Scott, James Stout, Wm. Vandever, Jr., Chas. Vandever, S. Mitchell, A. A. Cooper, E. Smith, M. A. Moore, Jno. Bale, Jno. Pier, Fred. Weigel, F. Udall, W. W. Griswold, A. F. Jaeger, J. B. Howard, F. Jaeger, Carey, W. C. Alexander, J. W. Coy, F. M. Knoll, Wm. D. Buckman, W. H. Peabody, L. F. Raymond, Tudor Jones, Amos Jones, Louis Fochler, J. F. Plumb, P. J. Quigley, P. W. Crawford, J. T. Jarrett, W. W. Smith, Dr. Knapp, F. Coates, G. B. Hamilton, N. C. Amsden, W. A. Warren, H. Bowers, W. L. Redmond, Wm. Rebman, Merriam & Conrick, M. Kilborn, J. Kelso, John Ballou, C. Dean, F. G. Siller, Geo. W. Jones, Jno. Burt, W. R. Clark, E. O. Duncan, Walter Scott, R. Langworthy, W. Bryant and son, H. S. Hetherington, G. H. McDonald, O. M. Parsons, A. H. Kingman, C. N. Clark, William G. Waters, D. E. Lyon, Aug. Christman, A. O. Malley, William Coates, Patrick Morgan, Thomas Finn, six members of Common Council from Clinton, Dr. E. A. Guilbert, W. E. Robinson.

After a day informally passed in looking about town, the statistician of the party makes up the following table, showing the number of times the words named were used:

Wonderful	3,142
Astonishing	4,150
Never saw the like	3,001
Beats everything	2,005
Big thing	1,410
Did you ever	640
Failure to find words	1,642

The excursionists washed the lime dust from their faces, and brushed the soil of travel among brick and mortar from their apparel, and sat down at the Gardner House to a square meal, and then organized a meeting to express the sentiments of the occasion.

Prof. E. A. Guilbert presideded, S. W. Russell of the Dubuque *Times* officiating as Secretary. The Committee on Resolutions was constituted and their report is appended, not adopted without some discussion, for some of the now happily-past freight grievances of Dubuque would come to the surface. The following are the resolutions:

WHEREAS, By the courtesy of J. K. Graves, Esq., President of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad, and also of the officers of the Chicago & Northwestern, a large number of the citizens of Dubuque have been permitted to participate in an excursion to and from Chicago over the new route; and

WHEREAS, The occasion giving rise to said excursion, viz., the completion of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Road, is one of vital importance to the commercial prosperity of Dubuque, opening, as it does, a new and competing line as an outlet to our trade, and we hope, as a consequence, the reduction of freights and all the attending advantages therefrom, we deem this a fitting occasion for rejoicing by our people, and well worthy the demonstration now made in favor of this new avenue of trade; therefore, be it

Resolved, That from actual experience we can, and do, recommend this new route to the travelling community as one well worthy its patronage and support, and we sincerely hope that our merchants, traders, and manufacturers will give it all the encouragement in their power.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby given, to the officers and managers of the C., C. & D. and of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads for their liberality in giving this excursion and for the time and care they have taken to make it safe, enjoyable, and successful.

Resolved, That the citizens of Clinton and Dubuque have reason to congratulate each other that they are now brought together and united by iron bands in a commercial union, and that their interests have become as it were one. May they in the future work together in harmony for the common good.

Resolved, That our warmest thanks are due to the citizens of Clinton for their cordial reception and unrestricted hospitality. Their generous reception will never be effaced from our memories, and when the time shall come for Dubuque to extend to them the hand of welcome we pledge ourselves to profit by the lesson they have taught us.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the Board of Trade and citizens of Chicago for the hearty and friendly reception they have this day given to us, and hope the good fellowship engendered by this meeting may be perpetual. All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOMAS HARDIE,
JNO. D. JENNINGS,
H. S. HETHERINGTON.

At 10:40 the Dubuquers started for home filled with a new pride in the metropolis of the West whose prosperity is theirs, to which they have made fast another through railway line, and, if this don't answer, they promise to build still another air-line through without stopping, except for wood and water.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

Quarterly Meeting of the Managers—Reports of Officers, Etc.

A quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers and Governors of the Woman's Hospital of Illinois was held at the Home of the Friendless, corner of Twentieth street and Wabash avenue, last evening. Hon. J. B. Rice presided.

Mrs. Lunt, Secretary of the Board of Managers, submitted her report. On the 18th of December, 1871, the work of furnishing the building No. 171 Calumet avenue, as a hospital for women, was begun. Donations of furniture and provisions were received, and with the expenditure of a little money, the rooms were rendered comfortable and pleasant. On the 4th of January following the hospital was finally opened to the public, and on the 9th of that month the first patients were received. There were twelve beds, most of which were occupied. The Hospital was moved to No. 66 Vincennes avenue, on the 1st of May. The present accommodations are not as good as in the other building, and admission had been denied to many applicants. The Board of Managers had begun their work with some misgivings, but their success had been such as to induce them to cherish the hope of increased prosperity and usefulness in the future.

Dr. Jackson, the surgeon in charge, reported that 32 patients had been received, most of whom remained three or four months. Seven recovered, twelve improved, one was incurable, two became convalescent, two were transferred to the dispensary, and two were not treated. Forty-one applicants had been refused admission, mainly on account of inadequacy of room and of pecuniary means. The members of the medical staff had decided that hereafter no patient would be admitted for treatment who was not laboring under disease or accident specially incident to woman. A dispensary was opened on the 13th of January, 1872, and fifty-one persons had been treated.

The resignations of Colonel C. G. Hammond and R. B. Mason were received and accepted, and Leonard Hodges and F. W. Peck were elected to fill the vacancies in the Board of Managers.

Hon. Anson Miller then spoke briefly of the charities of the present age, saying those engaged in attending to the infirm and incapable were doing a noble work, and would receive their reward.

Dr. Forrester said that, not to be engaged in such work was to be untrue to the genius and spirit of our country, in which there was the grandest field and the best opportunities for enlarging manhood and womanhood.

The Treasurer of the Board of Governors, J. Irving Pearce, reported that the amount received was $1,296.34; the expenditures, $1,289.59; the balance, $7.41.

Mrs. Rees, Treasurer of the Board of Managers, reported that the cash on hand on the 1st of November was $238.

The Chairman said it was the intention to buy a lot and build a hospital, and he hoped some one would suggest a plan by which both or one could be secured.

Mrs. Kimball said a house was needed at once, as the present building would have to be abandoned before long. Plenty of houses could be had, but the difficulty was to get money to make the payments.

The meeting then adjourned.

Indiana Cannel Coal

is now coming rapidly into use in our sister cities, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville. The mine from which this coal is taken is wonderfully rich, and has been the subject of no little excitement among geologists. Under analysis, this coal is pronounced second to none; even the English cannel, which is world-renowed for its purity, does not give better satisfaction. Shotwell; Bro. & Davey are now prepared to supply the people of Chicago with this desirable fuel. Office, No. 12 West Randolph street.

Brink's City Express.

On and after to-day, I shall make three trips per day to each Division of the city. As usual heretofore, light packages of soap-box size or 30 lbs weight, 15 cts; trunks, sacks of potatoes, barrels of apples and flour, 25 cts each, inside of city limits. Patrons having goods by the express companies will save 40 per cent on the city delivery of their light packages outside of the delivery limits of the express companies by marking them to the care of Brink's City Express, No. 37 East Randolph street, which will be promptly attended to. W. P. BRINK, proprietor.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw pure Geyser at the "Spa."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Money was active and stringent during the forenoon at 1-32 to 1-16 per day, but closed easy at 5@6 per cent per annum.

Sterling quiet; 108⅞ for long, and 110@110⅛ for short sight.

Gold was dull but steady throughout the day at 112⅞@113, closing at 112⅞@113. Loans, 1-32 to flat for borrowing, and 2@5 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $71,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $167,000. The Treasury sells $1,000,000 to-morrow, Thursday being a holiday.

Governments are quiet and firm.

State bonds dull and steady.

The stock market has been irregular; opened weak and fell ⅛@1¼ per cent before the first call, with Pacific Mail, Western Union, Northwestern preferred, and Ohio leading the decline. The market subsequently recovered ⅛@1 per cent, notably in New York Central and Wabash. After the First Board prices were again weak, and so continued until about 3 o'clock when the lowest figures of the day were made, Pacific Mail selling at 87¾; Lake Shore at 91⅛; St. Joseph, 39; Northwestern preferred, 89; Erie, 57⅞; Ohio, 46⅝; Rock Island, 109; Western Union, 77; Wabash, 67⅛; C., C. & I. C., 32¼; Union Pacific, 35¼.

After 3 o'clock it was announced that all the Northwestern settlements were made, and the market quickly advanced ⅛@1¼ per cent, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Rock Island, and Union Pacific being the features. There was a slight reaction from the last advance under sales to realize profits, but the market closed steady; 90 was bid for Northwestern common. The clique own all the stock, which is thought to stand them in at 60@70. They are also reported as holding a controlling interest in Lake Shore, Union Pacific, and Ohio & Mississippi. The short interest in the market is smaller than for years.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116¼	Coupons, '67	115⅝
5-20s of '62	112⅝	Coupons, '68	115⅛
Coupons, '64	112⅝	New 5s	109⅝
Coupons, '65	112⅝	10-40s	108⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	Currency 6s	113⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95	Virginias, old	47
Tennessees, old	76	North Carolinas, old	35½
Tennessees, new	75½	North Carolinas, new	21
Virginias, new	52		

STOCKS.

Canton	100½	St. Paul pfd	74¾
W. U. Tel	77½	Wabash	68
Quicksilver	45	Wabash pfd	72
Adams Express	92	Fort Wayne	92¾
Wells Fargo	83½	Terre Haute	15
American Express	69¾	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	77⅝	Chicago & Alton	108
Pacific Mail	89	C. & A. pfd	112
New York Central	94¼	O. & M	46¾
Erie	51⅞	C., C. & C	89
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q	131¼
Harlem	114¼	Lake Shore	92
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	33
Michigan Central	114	Illinois Central	125
Pittsburgh	86½	Un. Pacific stocks	36
Northwestern	90	U. P. bonds	87½
N. W. pfd	89½	Cen. Pacific bonds	100
Rock Island	109¾	Del., Lac & W	95⅞
N. J. Cen	102½	B., H. & Erie	7⅞
St. Paul	52¾		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 6d@11s 10d; Spring, 11s 4d@11s 10d; white, 12s 6d@12s 8d; club, 13s 6d. Corn, 29s. Pork, 57s. Lard, 39s. Receipts for three days: wheat, 75,000 quarters, 30,000 quarters of which were American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—1:30 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Steady. Winter wheat, 11s 10d; white club, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Lard, 37s 9d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 26—Consols—Money, 92⅜@92⅝; account, 92⅝; 5-20s of '65, 91⅛; 5-20s of '67, 93⅜; 10-40s, 87⅝; new 5s, 88⅜. Erie, 41⅜.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 26.—Five-twenties of '62, 96¼.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Rentes, 52f 67c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 9⅞@10d; Orleans, 10⅛@10⅜d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000.

Breadstuffs steady; California club wheat, 13s 3d@13s 6d; red winter, 11s 10d. Flour, 30s, Corn, 29s.

Lard, 38s 9d; cheese, 65s; bacon unchanged.

Receipts of wheat past three days—75,000 quarters, American, 50,000 quarters. Receipts of corn same time, 8,000 quarters, of which 6,000 quarters were American.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, but unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 67 cars to arrive, 1,173, making the total for the week thus far 2,550, or 150 cars, against 125 last week. The market is without any life, and there are not sufficient sales to give tone to the market, buyers and sellers standing apart ⅛c. This being Thanksgiving week, and poultry and game being abundant, there is not the usual demand for beef. The Eastern market being also off, buyers don't care to hold purchases over the holiday. To effect sales owners would be compelled to submit to a decline of ⅛c. Sales to-day: 80 Illinois steers, 1,153 to 1,450 lbs, at $6.00@6.70; 20 Michigan, 1,027 lbs, $4.50; 13 Ohio cows and heifers, 818 lbs, at $3.90.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 800, making the supply for the week thus far 2,800, against 4,000 last week. The market has not yet opened.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 5,500, making the total for the week 10,600, against 13,300 the same time last week. The market was dull, at 10c to 15c per cwt off last week's closing prices. The railways have now plenty of freight cars, and the accumulation of stock during the snow blockade is being gradually worked off. There is still a large number of medium hogs in the pens, which are unsalable, and a dead expense to the owners. Light hogs for the New York market, and heavy hogs for the Boston trade, find ready purchasers. Sales, 4,320 Ohio and Indiana hogs, 180 to 300, at $4.15@4.60; 1,200 Ohio hogs, 240 to 280, at $4.25.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Business was checked to-day by the unfavorable weather, but a fair amount of goods was distributed by first hands, and the jobbers are busy filling orders. The market for cotton goods is strong and unchanged, with a good consumptive inquiry for brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings and dyed goods. The *Daily Bulletin* says: Canton and woolen flannels continue scarce in first hands. Woollens are rather less active, although there is a fair demand for cassimeres and beavers. Blankets are firm at the advance. Foreign goods are in moderate request, and prices rule steady for all staple goods.

Boston Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,705. Trade very quiet, and transactions made come within buyers' figures. Prices are ⅛c lower on first-class cattle, and from ⅛c to ¼c on slim lots and young stock. Sales of choice at $11.00@12.00; extra, $9.00@10.50; first quality, $7.00@8.50; second, $6.00@6.50; third, $4.00@5.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, 3,134. Market inactive and prices nearly ¼c per pound lower. Sales in lots at $—.——@3.50 each; extra, 6@7c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—COTTON—In light demand, and closed easier; middling upland, 19⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active; only limited export demand; receipts, 20,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.30; common to good extra, $6.90@7.65; good to choice, $7.10@7.85; white wheat extra, $7.90@8.65; St. Louis, $7.10@11.00. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; scarcity of freight-room checks export demand; receipts, 217,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.48; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.53; winter red Western, $1.65; amber do, $1.70@1.75; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.41. Rye, barley, and malt dull and unchanged. Corn less active; receipts, 386,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 62½@63c; sail do, 63@63½c. Oats firm; receipts, 74,000 bu; old Western mixed, 51@54½c; new do, 48@52c; white, 52@55c; black, 48@49c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 34@35c.

HAY—Quiet; shipping, $11.00.

HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; refining, 9⅞@10c; Cuba, 9⅛@10c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firm at 27⅛.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 62@62½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $16.00; prime mess, $15.00; mess for December, $14.25. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, first half December, 5½c; middles, lower city long clear, short delivery, 7⅛@8c; clear for January, 7@7 7-16c; short clear, January and February, 7½c. Lard weak; No. 1 to prime steam, 8⅛@8⅛c; kettle, 8½c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 18@16c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 11@14½c.

WHISKEY—Heavy at 93c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; sales 9,400 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.33; white Michigan, $1.80. Corn dull; No. 2 Western nominally 48c. Oats—No. 2 held at 40c. Barley dull.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; prices unchanged. Wheat—Choice in good demand at full prices; red Western, $1.65@1.81; white, $2.00. Rye unchanged. Corn firm; yellow, 66c; mixed Western, 64@66c. Oats active; white, 47@48c; mixed, 44@46c. Barley in good demand; Western, 95c@1.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork, $15.50@15.75.

WHISKEY—96c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; Western superfine, $5.25@6.50; extra, $6.75@8.00. Wheat quiet and firm; prices unchanged. Corn—Western dull; mixed, 62c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 42c; white, 44c. Rye quiet.

PROVISIONS—Dull; old mess pork, $16.00; shoulders, 5⅛@5½c rib sides, none here; clear rib, new, 7½c; old, 9c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6⅛@6½c; rib sides, 9⅞@10c; clear rib, 10⅛@10½c. Hams—New, 15½@16½c. Lard, 8⅛@8½c.

BUTTER—Western in fair demand; receipts light; choice roll, 27c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 94@95c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 amber Michigan, $1.75; common white Canada, $1.75. Corn quiet at 57@59c. Barley dull; Bay of Quinte, $1.05.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.18; No. 2, $1.12½. Corn steady; No. 2, 39c. Oats steady; No. 2, 26c. Rye dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 61c. Barley steady; No. 2, 71c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 12½c; to Oswego, 21c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 44,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.75@1.75½; No. 1, $1.66@1.68½; amber, $1.49. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats, 33½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat 8,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat, firmer and held higher; No. 1 red, $1.58; No. 2, $1.45. Corn, firmer; new ear on track, 39c. Oats, No. 1, 36c.

PETROLEUM—Refined—Steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; amber Michigan, $1.47@1.47½; No. 1 red, $1.51; No. 2, $1.48. Corn quiet; new mixed, 38½c; new, 37@37½c. Oats dull; No. 1, 36c; No. 2, 31c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 43,000; oats, 9,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1.50@1.55. Corn firm; old, 42@43c; new, 40c. Rye 68@70c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.62½@12.75. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Lard dull and nominal; steam, 7½c; kettle, 7½c. Bacon dull and nominal. Green meats dull and drooping; shoulders, 3⅜@3½c; sides, 5@5½c; hams, 6½@7½c.

HOGS—Dull and lower at $3.80@4.00.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 89c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat held firmly but buyers stood off; sales light; No. 2 spring, $1.05; No. 2 do held at $1.17; No. 4 fall $1.50. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 30@30½c east track, 33@33½c in warehouse. Corn quiet and firm; No. 2, 23@23½c on east track, and 25c in warehouse. Barley steady and unchanged. Rye quiet; No. 2, 57@58c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged at $13.00. Bulk meats steady, and in good demand; long and short clear middles, boxed, 6½c; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 7c. Bacon, dull; common shoulders, 6½c; clear sides, 9½@9½c. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Active, at $3.85@4.15 for packing lots.

CATTLE—Firm at 3@6c.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 2,880.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 26.—COTTON—Dull and drooping; low middling, 18@18½c; no middling here.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.25@9.50. Cornmeal, $2.75. Corn dull and drooping; shelled, 52@53c. Oats firm at 38@40c.

HAY—Quiet; mixed, 20@24c.

BRAN—Active at 22@22½c.

PROVISIONS—Bulkmeats dull and drooping; shoulders, 4½c; clear sides, 7½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 26.—TOBACCO—Firmer; sales very light.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork nominal at $13.25. Bulk meats in fair demand; round lots loose held: shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 6½c; clear sides, 6½c; loose ½c more than packed; green shoulders, 3½c; hams, 8c from block. Lard—Choice leaf, in tierces, 8c.

HOGS—Active and firmer; extreme range, $3.75@3.87½. Receipts, 4,369.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 26.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Caldwell, Wade, Neptune; schooners Wm. Granby, Stafford, Anna Grover, Trinidad, Champion, H. P. Baldwin.

PASSED UP—Bark Montgomery; schooners Nicholson, Lackey.

WIND—Northwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 26.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Northern Light, N. Mills, and barges Annie Craig, Pacific; schooners Sam. Mather, Senator, Amaranth, Nicholas, Dacotah, Havana, G. Mollison, John Noyes, H. J. Webb, Lillie Parsons.

PASSED UP—Bark Board of Trade; schooners Pelican, St. Lawrence, Lincoln, Dall, Bruce, G. G. Cooper, Morning Light.

OFF—The schooner Kate Bruce, Captain Barnes, which was ashore at the head of Lake Erie, was pulled off by the Government steamer Perry, and passed up to-day in good shape for Chicago.

WIND—West; weather clear.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

Udolpho Wolfe's

CELEBRATED

Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps.

A MEDICAL DIET DRINK,

Of Eminently Salutary Qualities,

MANUFACTURED AT

SCHIEDAM, IN HOLLAND.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice. It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts, ... and with the essence of the aromatic juniper berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit avery acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimatised persons are peculiarly liable, the

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

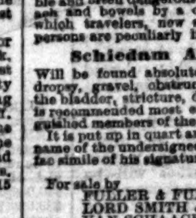
Will be found absolutely infallible, while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottles and cork, and a fac simile of his signature on the label.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

For sale by
FULLER & FULLER,
LORD SMITH & CO.,
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SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

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65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

EDUCATIONAL.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, 71, 73, and 75 East Sixty-first-st., New York, will commence its Sixteenth Year Sept. 27, 1872. For full information send for catalogue.

Address as above at 73 East Sixty-first-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ICE CREAM.

Families will please leave their orders for Ice Cream to-day for Thanksgiving, as we shall be crowded with orders.

BRAZELTON & CO.,

274 West Madison-st. and 149 Twenty-second-st.

The Metal Double Rubber Weather Strip

Will not PULL OUT and is applied OUTSIDE of windows. P. P. VALENTINE & CO., Gen'l Agents, 184 West Madison-st., corner Halsted., Chicago. Agents wanted in city and country.

SILVER AND SILVER PLATE.

GORHAM'S SILVER AND SILVER PLATE.

Every variety of useful and ornamental Sterling Silver Ware, put up in rich Russia Leather, and Satin cases, made expressly for us, comprising an endless variety of Tea Sets, Urns, Fruit, Berry and Cake Stands, Knives, Spoons, &c., just opening at our new

Store, 266 & 268 Wabash-av.

Special Attractions in way of Beautiful and Appropriate

WEDDING PRESENTS.

GILES, BROTHER & CO.

SILKS.

SILKS.

We have now in stock many choice and scarce shades of the popular

"AMERICAN SILKS,"

So much sought for this season, with Trimming Velvets to match, and special selections of rich Black Silks from the most noted and reliable manufacturers, particularly adapted to the wants of our customers for the coming Holiday presentations.

We would also call their attention to a line of Sealskin Cloaks, Real India Camel's Hair Shawls, of our own importation, and some very rich Suits, Cloaks, & Polonaises, in which department we are now offering many elegant goods

At Very Low Rates.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

(Successors to Ross & Gossage),

235 AND 237 WEST MADISON-ST.

WANTED.

The United States Life Ins. Co.,

Of New York City, desires to engage the services of a suitable person to take charge of its business in Northern Illinois, headquarters at Chicago.

No application will receive attention except from parties of experience in the business, as shown by what they have already accomplished. Address

JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres't,
Sherman House, Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

A CARD.

I take pleasure in informing my friends and public in general that I am now with

MESSRS. MANDEL BROS.'

NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE,

State and Harrison-sts.,

Where I shall be pleased to see all, and, hoping to be honored with their kind patronage in future, the same as in the past seven years while with Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co., I remain,

Respectfully, &c., H. C. DREELEY.

TO ARCHITECTS.

Designs for the Construction of a public building on the square bounded by Randolph, Clark, Washington, and LaSalle-sts., in the City of Chicago, to be used jointly by the County and City for a Court House and City Hall, will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works, in said city, until March 15, A. D. 1873.

In order to secure suitable designs, the County of Cook and the City of Chicago offer jointly the following premiums:

For the best design......$5,000
For the second best design......3,000
For the third best design......2,000

The Building Committees of the County Commissioners of Cook County, and the Common Council of the City of Chicago, and the Board of Public Works are to be the judges of the merits of the plans submitted.

A general description of the building and a schedule of the number and size of the various rooms required, have been prepared and may be had on application to the Board of Public Works of said city.

Designs must be sealed and indorsed "Designs for the Court House and City Hall, Chicago," and addressed to "The Building Committees of the County of Cook, and of the City of Chicago."

BUILDING COMMITTEE
of the County Commissioners of Cook County.
BUILDING COMMITTEE
of the Common Council of the City of Chicago.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS
of the City of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16, 1872.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EAST ST. LOUIS RAIL MILL FOR SALE.

The proprietors offer for sale the above very valuable property, situated on the triangle formed by the Ohio & Mississippi, Vandalia & Indianapolis, and St. Louis railroads, in East St. Louis. The position of this mill for business and its facilities for procuring iron and coal, render it one of the best, if not the best locations in this part of the country. St. Louis is confessedly now one of the cheapest pig-iron markets in the Union. The cost of transporting pig-iron to this mill is only 70 cents per ton. Coal of the best quality mined in this region is delivered daily in the mill at a cost of 6½ cents per bushel, or $1.66½ per ton. An abundant supply of soft water from a never-failing stream that forms one of the boundaries of the mill land; immediate connection with all the railroads of Illinois and the States beyond, and with those of Missouri by a transfer boat, on which loaded cars come into the mill-yard at a cost of 80 cents per ton freight; these form some of the important advantages of this location. The buildings and machinery are in excellent order, with an abundance of business from the neighborhood, both for rerolling and new rails. The capacity of the mill is from 400 to 500 tons per week, double turn, and the sole reason for sale is the inability of the owners to give it personal attention. For particulars address

GERARD B. ALLEN & CO., or
ADOLPHUS MEIER
St. Louis.

GIVEN AWAY.

Ironing Day,

A new companion Chromo to WASHING DAY, given to each customer by the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,

116 West Washington-st.

DRESS GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

329 West Madison-st.,

Having made large reductions in prices in their

DRESS GOODS

DEPARTMENTS,

Call attention to the cheapest line of French Merinos, Empress Cloths, Cashmeres, Satteens, and other Dress Fabrics, ever offered here.

Special Bargains in Black Cashmeres, Alpacas, and other Black Goods.

Best Irish and Lyons Roll Poplins greatly reduced.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

YOUR ONLY OPPORTUNITY!

$500,000 CASH.

Preparations are now complete for the SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT in aid of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, which positively and unequivocally takes place at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1872. All ticket agencies throughout the country on behalf of the management were closed Nov. 25, and no tickets can be had from any source except such as are held for private account at NEW YORK, CHICAGO, and LOUISVILLE, which will be offered for three days at the same price as usual. This is the only chance buyers will have to secure tickets.

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH	$100,000
ONE GRAND GIFT	50,000
1 Cash Gift	25,000
1 Cash Gift	20,000
1 Cash Gift	15,000
1 Cash Gift	10,000
1 Cash Gift	9,000
1 Cash Gift	8,000
1 Cash Gift	7,000
1 Cash Gift	6,000
1 Cash Gift	5,000
1 Cash Gift	4,000
1 Cash Gift	3,000
4 Cash Gifts	$2,000 each
15 Cash Gifts	1,000 each
20 Cash Gifts	900 each
21 Cash Gifts	800 each
25 Cash Gifts	700 each
35 Cash Gifts	600 each
45 Cash Gifts	500 each
50 Cash Gifts	400 each
60 Cash Gifts	300 each
100 Cash Gifts	200 each
612 Cash Gifts	100 each
TOTAL, 1,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH	$500,000

The money for these gifts is now on deposit as per the following certificate of Treasurer:

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26, 1872.

This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this bank over half a million of dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert Fund, $500,000 of which is held by this bank, as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky, to pay off all gifts to be awarded at the drawing.

R. S. VEACH, Cashier.

Numbers run from 1 to 100,000.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

Two committees of ticketholders were appointed on 20th Nov., one to take charge of the wheels before drawing and one after, to verify the whole. Circulars on application.

Orders may be addressed to Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Louisville; or F. I. DIBBLE & CO., 184 LaSalle-st., Chicago; L. MANASSE, 33 West Madison-st. (Sherman House); PHILLIPS & HANNA, 387 State-st., and 324 Wabash-av.; P. V. FITZPATRICK, 353 State-st.; HORTON & BROTHER, 627 West Lake-st.; EMERSON & STOTT, West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st.; and Tremont House, Chicago.

MUSICAL.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.

ANNOUNCE that they were happily untouched by the recent GREAT FIRE, and are busy, as usual, in attending to their extensive orders. They now call attention, also, to their

Standard Collections

OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

The whole set is one of the most valuable musical libraries that could be devised, as each contains from 200 to 250 pages of the most popular music of the day.

Price of each book in boards, $2.50; cloth, $3.00; full gilt, for presents, $4.00. The price would be at retail, for the pieces separately, about $400. In this form, all the books, including the new and favorite GEMS OF STRAUSS (now having a splendid sale), may be had for $32.50. MUSICAL TREASURE, vocal and instrumental.

VOCAL ONLY.

Silver Cord,	Wreath of Gems,
Gems of German Song,	Gems of Scottish Song,
Gems of Sacred Songs,	Shower of Pearls,
Duets,	Operatic Pearls.

INSTRUMENTAL.

Home Circle, Vol. I,	Pianist's Album,
Home Circle, Vol. II,	Piano-forte Gems.

Any of the above books mailed, post-paid, for the retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

C. A. White's Book

of Sacred Quartettes, Trios, and Duets, for the Church and home circle. Mr. White is the author of those beautiful little home songs which have been so popular for the last few years, such as "Put Me In My Little Bed," "Come, Birdie, Come," "Mother Take Me Home Again." Price, $1.50.

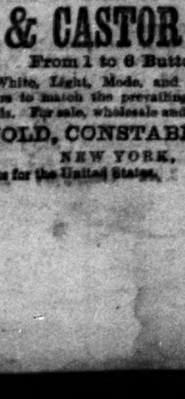
Strauss' Waltzes,

IN BOOK FORM, $1.25.

Either of the above books sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,

WHITE, SMITH & PERRY,
298 and 300 Washington-st., Boston,
Or J. A. BUTTERFIELD, 257 W. Madison-st., Chicago.

UNDERWEAR.



THE GREAT PRESERVER OF HEALTH!

PERFORATED BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS unrivalled by any ever offered to the public. Affording the most thorough protection against colds. A prevention and cure of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, BRONCHITIS, SOAR THROAT, LUNG DISEASES, and various diseases caused by colds, merit the attention of every one desiring health and real comfort.

ELMER & BALL,
30 & 32 West Washington-st.,
CHICAGO.

GLOVES.

CHOSSON'S

CELEBRATED

KID & CASTOR GLOVE.

From 1 to 6 Buttons.

Black, White, Light, Mode, and Dark. All the new fancy colors to match the prevailing shades of Silk and Dress Goods. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
NEW YORK.
Sole Agents for the United States.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.

The local money market continues quiet and stringent. The offerings of really good paper at the banks every day, are larger than they can take, and a good deal of it is crowded into the open market where the rate on prime commercial paper is 1½ per cent per month. On first-class collaterals money is to be had at from 10 to 12 per cent for 30 days, but for 60 and 90 days cannot be had for less than 15 per cent. Local stocks are still freely offered at considerable reductions on the prices of a few weeks ago, though there are few sales, because few people have the ready money to invest. Some of the stocks of well-established and thoroughly-tried institutions like City Railways, Union Stock Yard, and some of the National Bank stocks, are being offered at from 8 to 10 per cent below what they are worth as interest paying investments. There are others, however, that investigation would show were not worth 50 per cent of the prices at which they are nominally held.

Thursday, Nov. 28, being a legal holiday by proclamation of the Governor of this State, all liabilities maturing in bank on that day will become due and payable on Wednesday, the 27th.

New York exchange was scarce and firm again, to-day, at about 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks.

The fact that the corner in Northwestern caused the failure of a bank in Cincinnati, may suggest to some, the inquiry as to whether the well-known speculative proclivities of Chicago men may not have been the means of losses here. On this point, we believe it safe to say that Chicago speculators have had very little interest in the Northwestern gamble. The corn, oats, and wheat corners of the last four months have left speculators here a good deal demoralized. But, even if this had not been the case, the Northwestern operation was understood here to be a very "mixed deal," a sort of three-cornered fight; first, between the parties of bulls for the control of the stock, and secondly, between these on the one side and the bears on the other. Under these views few persons here would have gone in anyhow. We hear of no Chicago speculators who have lost anything except one, who has parted company with $20,000 of his money on the short side.

BELOW THEIR LEGAL RESERVES.

The Boston *Bulletin* of the 22d says that since the fire some of the banks of that city are discounting and doing business generally utterly regardless of the 25 per cent reserve required by law. These banks believe in what may be termed the higher law of necessity, and they claim that the Comptroller of the Currency countenanced a similar course of action at the time of the Chicago fire. In this connection, however, we would inform the *Bulletin* and the Boston bankers, that the Chicago banks *did not* run below their 25 per cent reserve, and as for any "countenance" which Comptroller Hulburd may have given to that or anything else, it should not establish a precedent to be followed. Comptroller Hulburd "countenanced" rather too many things during his term of office. Among other things, he "countenanced" a carriage and horses from a Memphis banker, and it is not improbable that developments may yet be made with regard to certain National Banks that will give evidence of more "countenancing." But as far as running below the legal 25 per cent reserve is concerned, the late Comptroller cannot be held responsible for the present disposition to disregard the legal requirement. Secretary Boutwell, however, did establish the precedent during the stringency in New York about seven weeks ago, by encouraging the banks of that city to trench on their reserves with impunity. The New York *Financial Chronicle* furnishes an elaborate analysis of the reports of the National Banks of the United States made Oct. 3, which shows that the 1,689 "country" banks, of whom only 15 per cent legal reserve is required by law, held an average of over 19 per cent, while the 230 banks in the redemption cities, of whom 25 per cent legal reserve is required, held an average of only about 24 per cent, and that out of this 230 banks in the redemption cities the 50 National Banks of New York City were nearly $1,000,000 short:

States and Territories.	No. of Banks.	Liabilities to be protected by reserve.	Per cent of reserve to liabilities.
Maine	61	$13,565,837	19.6
New Hampshire	42	7,430,641	21.6
Vermont	41	10,296,060	17.7
Massachusetts	162	58,725,108	20.2
Rhode Island	62	20,889,293	18.2
Connecticut	81	32,291,194	20.6
New York	229	78,377,476	18.6
New Jersey	59	28,980,403	20.9
Pennsylvania	156	52,795,061	19
Delaware	11	3,146,615	20.5
Maryland	19	4,579,138	24.2
District of Columbia	1	705,635	32.7
Virginia	24	10,429,201	14.4
West Virginia	17	5,131,738	17.7
North Carolina	10	4,191,502	18.7
South Carolina	8	3,282,461	17.8
Georgia	11	4,182,743	21.5
Alabama	5	2,014,602	16.5
Texas	5	1,815,779	26.6
Arkansas	2	330,280	18.6
Kentucky	28	7,446,331	18.1
Tennessee	22	7,008,152	16.6
Ohio	147	36,604,918	18.9
Indiana	87	27,176,941	14.9
Illinois	113	23,361,947	18.9
Michigan	68	18,198,618	19
Wisconsin	38	6,878,135	22.1
Iowa	70	13,109,816	18.1
Minnesota	29	7,904,290	21.5
Missouri	28	6,073,228	17.6
Kansas	21	4,429,432	22.3
Nebraska	9	3,227,574	22.5
Oregon	1	1,201,821	27.6
California	1	909,235	20.5
New Mexico	1	225,906	17.2
Colorado	6	2,581,561	26.1
Utah	1	811,900	6.9
Wyoming	1	107,772	16.9
Idaho	1	184,671	11.5
Montana	4	850,375	16
Agg'ate Oct. 3, 1872	1,689	$506,713,150	19.3
Agg'ate June 10, '72	1,626	490,608,437	20.8
Agg'ate Oct. 2, 1871	1,536	467,619,031	21.1
Cities of Redemption.			
Boston	49	$74,735,681	24.6
Albany	7	10,611,162	24.8
Philadelphia	29	60,117,037	26.8
Pittsburgh	16	16,689,278	24.8
Baltimore	14	20,737,270	26.6
Washington	4	3,067,151	22.5
New Orleans	9	9,717,597	22.4
Louisville	5	2,460,974	25.1
Cincinnati	5	11,364,760	28.9
Cleveland	6	7,069,312	27.8
Chicago	19	30,586,312	27.2
Detroit	3	4,745,734	27
Milwaukee	4	3,213,016	29.6
St. Louis	8	8,346,919	23.5
Ag. Oct. 3, 1872	178	253,463,802	26.1
Ag. June 10, 1872	175	273,092,451	28.8
Ag. Oct. 2, 1871	175	262,254,487	28.7
New York City, Oct. 3, 1872	50	186,105,072	24.4
New York City, June 10, 1872	51	225,156,173	29.1
New York City, Oct. 2, 1871	54	221,937,487	26.7
San Francisco, Oct. 3, 1872	2	3,780,431	16.4
San Francisco, June 10, 1872	1	3,141,676	42.8
San Francisco, Oct. 2, 1871	1	442,158	18.4

The strictly legal tender reserves of the banks do not show so satisfactorily their ability to liquidate as the percentage of their total cash means to deposits. Nevertheless, they indicate the tendency of finances, and a comparison of the average legal reserves of the banks on Oct. 3, 1872, as compared with the same on Oct. 2, 1871, in the table furnished by the *Chronicle*, shows the greater stringency of money this fall than last. It is probable, however, that if a true statement of the condition of the National Banks at the present time could be had it would show a much greater deficiency in their reserves than on Oct. 3.

CHECKS AGAINST INSUFFICIENT BALANCES.

In a case recently decided by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, the Court ruled that where a holder of a check offers to take a less sum than the full amount of the check, it is the duty of the bank to pay it to him and indorse the amount paid on the check. We quote from the decision:

"If such a check is an appropriation of the whole sum for which it calls, if so much is in the hands of the banker, it is an appropriation of any smaller sum which may be in his hands if there be not sufficient to pay the amount of the check. In such a case, if the holder of the check is willing to receive the smaller sum, as the bank is entitled to retain the check as evidence of payment, and of the holder's right to receive the money, it should indorse the amount of its payment on the check, and issue to the holder a certificate of having received the check from him, and having paid so much on account of it."

THE TEA TRADE.

The position of Chicago in the tea trade of the United States, coming via the port of San Francisco, is indicated by the freight list of teas brought by the steamer Japan, which arrived at San Francisco Nov. 16, from Yokohama and Hong Kong: For San Francisco, 6,620 packages; for Chicago, 2,870 packages; St. Louis, 81 packages; Montreal and Toronto, 485 packages; New York, 3,902 packages; Boston, 587 packages; Philadelphia, 2 packages. Total, 14,447. The circular of Messrs. Castle Brothers, of San Francisco, give a summary of advices from Yokohama, Oct. 22, Osaka, Oct. 18, Shanghai, Oct. 11, Amoy, Oct. 8, and Foochow, Sept. 27, all of which concur in representing trade in teas as dull, owing to the difference of views of buyers and sellers. Information gathered from native sources represents the quantity of teas of any grade (but particularly of medium and common grades) to come forward yet, as very light. But it is intimated that these reports are exaggerated for the purpose of affecting the market and, also that the Japanese have made a sort of speculative combination to keep prices high.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote buying and selling rates this afternoon as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	116⅜	116⅞
5-20s of '62, ex. int.	112⅛	112⅜
5-20s of '64, ex. int.	112⅛	112⅜
5-20s of '65, ex. int.	112⅛	112⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114⅞	115
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114⅞	115
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114⅞	115⅛
10-40s	107⅞	108⅛
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int.	109⅛	110
U. S. currency 6s	113	113⅜
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 and int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	99 and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	93@95	....
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	....	108¾@110¼

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Nov. 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

Flournoy st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $1,600.

Lots 5 and 6 of Lamb's Lots 3 to 26, in Block 1, of Brainard and Evans' Addition, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $8,750.

Und ½ of Lot 1, in Ogden's part of Block 2, in Kinzie's Addition, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $2,000.

Leavitt st, bet LeMoyne and Fowler sts, w f, Lot 27, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $650.

Clayton st, 30 6-10 ft w of John st, n f, 25x84 8-10 ft, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $1,100.

Clayton st, s w cor of John st, n f, 30 6-10x84 8-10 ft, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $1,400.

Walsh st, 125 ft e of Brown st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $1,250.

Walsh st, 75 ft e of Brown st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $1,300.

Walsh st, 50 ft e of Brown st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $1,300.

Walsh st, 100 ft e of Brown st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $1,300.

Hamlin av, 200 ft s of Fulton st, e f, 25x175 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,137.

Lot 18, in Walker's resubdivision of Blocks 12 and 13, in Smith's n e ¼ Sec 13, 39, 14, dated July 9; consideration, $3,375.

Lot 19, in same, dated July 9; consideration, $3,375.

Lots 1 to 3, in Block 25, of s e ¼ Sec 17, 39, 14, dated May 25; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 4, in same block, dated June 22; consideration, $1,750.

North av, bet Commercial st and Ridgeville road, s f, Lots 91 and 92, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $1,000.

Wood st, bet Blucher and Ellen sts, w f, Lots 3 and 4, dated May 14; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 7, in Block 15, of s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated July 18; consideration, $3,000.

Mohawk st, n of and near Linden st, e f, Lot 72, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $1,100.

Marshfield st, bet Jackson and Van Buren sts, e f, Lot 11, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $2,625.

Twenty-eight acres in n w ¼ of Sec 25, 39, 13, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $70,000.

Wabash av, 80 ft s of Harrison st, w f, 40 ft to alley, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $44,000.

The premises No. 585 West Van Buren st, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $8,662.

Sub Lot 10 of Lots 13 and 14, in Block 4, United States Banks Addition, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $1,500.

Block 2, 6, 8, 12, 14 and part of 16 south of alley, all in Walker's subdivision south of Canal of n w ¼ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $75,780.

Wood st, s e cor of Thirty-seventh st, 3 entire blocks, dated Nov. 23; consideration, $80,000.

Lot 9 of Lots 52 and 54, in Butterfield's Addition, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $1,225.

Lot 54, in s ½ of Blocks 55 and 56, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $800.

Lot 12 of Lot 18, in Block 4, in Partition of s ½ s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $1,320.

Sedgwick st, s of Schiller st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 26; consideration, $2,000.

Julian st, between Ridgeville road and Wood st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Nov. 9; consideration, $525.

Marshfield st, 133 ft s of Van Buren st, e f, 48x125 ft, dated Nov. 16; consideration, $4,320.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 11, in Block 15, in Hundley's Lots 3 to 21, &c., in Pine Grove, dated June 1; consideration, $2,045.

Lot 12, in same, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $1,533.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 34 and 35, in Block 12, in Adam Smith's Subdivision in s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $600.

Lot 21, in Block 1, of Hitchcock's Subdivision in s e ¼ Sect. 4, 38, 14, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $600.

Thirty-one lots, in Block 11, of Bell's w ½ s w ¼ Sect. 17, 38, 14, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $4,250.

Lots 33 and 34, in Block 1, of Wright and Windett's n w ¼ of s e ¼ of s w ¼ Sect. 9, 38, 14, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $800.

Lots 13 and 14, in Block 2 of n w ¼ of n w ¼ Sect. 10, 38, 14, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $6,062.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	7,403	3,226	4,455	782
Wheat, bu	47,610	36,450	26,977	16,850
Corn, bu	57,220	164,960	18,457	127,311
Oats, bu	36,360	36,520	37,624	6,900
Rye, bu	3,972	2,896	693	400
Barley, bu	26,760	20,790	6,300	4,900
Grass seed, lbs	27,469	76,190	41,435	3,785
Flax seed, lbs	103,100	....	92,730	....
Broom corn, lbs	58,600	72,808	49,570	....
Cured meats, lbs	163,800	21,179	445,961	174,105
Beef, brls	....	265	298	1,941
Pork, brls	66	150	7,247	726
Lard, lbs	8,730	228,900	550,600	144,763
Tallow, lbs	17,730	32,540	80,000	119,850
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,680	....
Dressed hogs, No.	89	136	....	....
Live hogs, No.	19,051	6,642	2,672	5,402
Cattle, No.	1,850	562	720	562
Sheep, No.	474	....	200	....
Hides, lbs	115,248	124,852	35,580	48,580
Highwines, brls	....	297	96	65
Wool, lbs	281,247	....	55,000	33,134
Potatoes, bu	1,120	2,952	70	....
Lumber, m feet	5,746	5,384	1,754	738
Shingles m	2,020	2,360	1,068	1,079
Lath, m	550	450	84	20
Salt, brls	4,085	....	1,753	783

Withdrawn from store, yesterday, for city consumption: 4,042 bu wheat; 4,086 bu corn; 8,739 bu oats; 1,942 bu rye; 8,006 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 144 cars wheat; 78 cars corn; 17 cars oats; 9 cars rye; 58 cars barley. Total 306 cars, or 122,000 bu.

The grain in the warehouses of George Armour & Co. has been weighed, and the results (given below) very nearly agree with the "estimates" made by that firm soon after they assumed control of the houses, when surrendered by Munn & Scott, who will long be notorious for *their* corner in "Northwestern." The other warehousemen will weigh over or measure their grain some time this month, and submit statements. It is very unlikely that there will be any material discrepancy between the resulting figures and the present statements. With this most, if not all of them, will submit statements of the amount of grain paper out against them, so that the public can see that the Munn & Scott method of running a warehouse has no parallel in this city.

The leading produce markets were generally dull to-day, and several were weak as a consequence of a decline in New York and full receipts here. The shipping movement was quiet, and it seems probable that we are near the point where the stocks of grain in this city will be at the minimum of this winter. If so, the sooner the warehousemen take account of stocks, the less of trouble will they meet with in the operation. The dry goods trade was again reported active. The attendance of buyers in person was not large, but there was a "rush" of orders, and the interiors of our leading wholesale houses presented an animated scene. The feeling developed was one of pronounced firmness, and not only were former quotations invariably sustained, but in bleached cottons, paper cambrics, and some other lines of goods, a slight advance was established. Stocks are tolerably full in all departments, and the wants of the interior trade are being promptly met. In the grocery market only a slight change was noticeable. Nothing occurred to disturb the quiet that has prevailed for a number of days past, and with the exception of coffees, which are still held with some show of firmness, the prevalent feeling was easy. There was a fair movement in good to choice grades of butter, at full former rates, while the poorer sorts were more or less neglected. Cheese remains dull and unchanged. There was a liberal demand for coal, both on local and interior accounts, and the market was strong at former quotations. No new features were noted in the fish market. Aside from supplying local wants there was little doing, but light stocks induce a firm feeling, and dealers were not urging sales save at very full prices. Dried fruits were fairly active, with little or no variation in prices. The hay market was strong at the late advance. Arrivals were meagre, but about equalled the demand, which was mainly restricted to supplying the immediate wants of local customers. Hides were firm and advancing. Increased activity is noted, both on local and Eastern accounts, and prices are ¼@½c higher than a week ago. Leather was in good request at the advanced prices established last week. Oils, paints, tobacco, and wood were quoted quiet and unchanged. The average amount of trading at the lumber yards was noted to-day, previous prices being sustained. The demand for lime, cement, brick, &c., has been rather better than last week. Common brick are quoted at $11.50@15.00, with many dealers holding firmly at $12.00. The surplus in the hands of manufacturers is large. Cooperage was quiet and without essential change. Iron, tin, copper, &c., were in very fair demand for the season at previous prices. Wool was moderatively active; the receipts are longer and the market is quite firm; wool is moving quite freely in the country, yet there are a good many farmers and dealers who are holding their property in anticipation of a further advance. Hops are in moderate demand, prime Wisconsin is quoted at 25@30c. Seeds were rather quiet to-day. Timothy was firmer, $3.10 being bid for good seed. Clover was quoted at $5.00. Potatoes are scarce and firm at 60@65c on track. Poultry was in liberal supply and choice lots salable to the local trade; but most of the offerings were poor, and sold slowly, at reduced prices. Game was in large supply, and prices ruled weaker. Apples and other fruit were in tolerably fair demand at previous prices.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the decline of yesterday. Sales were made of 200 brls at 88½c per gallon.

Lake freights were quiet and steady at yesterday's rates, 11½c being paid for corn by sail to Buffalo, with wheat to do nominal at 12½c. There was a fair inquiry for vessels, but few offered. A total of three charters was reported, which will carry out 22,000 bu wheat, 50,000 bu corn, and 35,000 bu oats. Very few more vessels will go out this season.

Dressed hogs were quiet and steady. A lot of 40 head was reported sold on the street at 4¾c per lb. The weather is yet too warm to permit them to come forward freely.

Provisions were active, and with little change in prices. Hogs were reported in liberal supply at the stock yards, and lower, the expectation being that the receipts of this week will be among the largest ever reported, and do more to put down prices than any packer's combination could possibly do. This made buyers of product hold off, early, for further concessions in prices; but sellers resolutely adhered to the reduced quotations of yesterday, and buyers at last took hold quite freely, except in pork, for which there was very little demand, and the only option sale reported was at a decline. Lard was especially active, the drop of yesterday having brought out numerous orders. Meats were in fair request, English middles moving more freely than heretofore, but were easier. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork—Old held at $14.50@14.75; new pork, $13.00@13.25; do seller the month nominal at $12.75@13.00; do seller December, $12.00@12.10; do seller January, $12.00@12.05; do seller February, nominal; do seller March, $12.25@12.30, do seller April, $12.25@12.50; prime mess, $11.50@11.75. Lard, cash, 7¼c for new; do seller December, 7¼@7⅜c; do seller January, 7⅜c; do seller February, 7½c; do seller March, 7⅝c. Sweet pickled hams, 9⅞@10⅛c, and green hams at 7¼@7½c for present delivery or seller November; 7⅝@7⅞c seller December or January. Green shoulders, 3⅝c; do rough sides, 5⅛c; do short ribs, 5⅛@5⅜c; do short clear, 5⅞@6c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4c for shoulders: 6c for short ribs, and 6⅜@6½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4½c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6@6½c for Cumberlands; 6½c for short ribs, or long clear; 6⅝c for short clear; 8⅝@8⅞c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $29.00@30.00. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5¼@6½c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork at $13.25; 60 brls do at $13.00; 500 brls do, seller January, at $12.05; 1,350 tcs lard at 7¼c; 50 tcs No. 1 do at 7⅛c; 50 tcs kettled do at 7¼c; 250 tcs do, seller January (settlement) at 7½c; 500 tcs do at $7.40; 250 tcs do at 7⅝c; 250 tcs do, seller March, at 7⅞c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4c; 400 boxes do, seller December and January, at 4½c; 250 boxes do, first ten days in January, at 4⅞c; 250 boxes do, seller last half February, at 4¾c; 150 boxes long clear at 6⅛c; 25 boxes do at 6⅝c; 100 boxes short ribs at 6⅛c; 40,000 lbs do, 15 days old, at 6c; 500 boxes long and short clear, equal quantities, seller December, at 6⅛c; 100 boxes do seller the month at 6⅝c; 200 boxes short clear at 6⅜c; 20,000 lbs green hams (12 lbs) at 8¼c; 60,000 lbs and 18,000 pcs do, part seller December (15 lbs), at 7½c; 1,000 pcs do at 7⅝c; 80,000 lbs and 20000 pcs do (16 lbs) at 7¼c; 250 tcs sweet pickled hams, seller December, at 8⅛c; 100 tcs bellies at $22.00 per tc; 50 brls mess beef at $9.00; 50 brls do at $8.50; 100 brls extra mess beef at $10.00.

Flour was very quiet, and steady, at former prices. Dealers were generally asking higher figures, especially on Minnesotas, which were scarce, and claimed that all brands were in scant supply. Buyers were slow to take hold, in view of heaviness reported in New York; hence but little was done. Buckwheat was scarce and wanted; bran firm, and in good demand. Sales were reported of 150 brls spring extras, at $6.00; 300 brls do at $5.90; 300 brls. do on private terms; 100 brls rye flour on private terms; 50 brls buckwheat at $8.00; 50 brls do at 7.50. Total 950 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $14.00 on track; 1 car middlings at $13.00 on track.

The following were quotations:

Fair to choice winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.25@ 5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.50
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.25
Rye flour	3.60@ 4.00
Buckwheat flour	@ 8.05
Bran	13.50@14.00
Middlings	13.00@[illegible]

Wheat was dull and ¼@½c lower, but very steady at the decline, offerings not being liberal, as most holders seemed to think there was no real cause for the easier feeling. New York was lower, with larger receipts there and in Liverpool, and our receipts look as if they are going to average 50,000 bu per day; which is, perhaps, more than our market can bear with a light shipping movement and a tight money market. But the knowledge of the fact that our stocks are very light at present, and that even those receipts could be handled through next month by a strong party who might take a fancy to corner the market, was sufficient to prevent a more decided drop. The fact is, that the great majority of operators are undecided how to steer between the Scylla and Charybdis above noted, and are, therefore, disposed to lie back on their oars and do nothing. The car lot assemblage was particularly dull to-day, as it requires ready money to operate there, and of that material there is a plentiful lack just now, very many having been badly skinned in some one of the numerous corners in produce during the past year. Seller December opened at $1.08, advanced to $1.08¼, receded to $1.08, recovered to $1.08⅜, and closed at $1.08¼. Seller January sold at $1.09@1.09½, closing relatively firm at $1.09⅜@1.09½. Seller the month was nominally about the same as January. No. 1 was nominal at $1.18@1.19; No. 2 closed dull at $1.09; No. 3 was in good demand, closing at 99c; rejected in fair request at 87@89c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.09½; 1,600 bu do at $1.09¼; 28,800 bu do at $1.09; 3,600 bu do at $1.08⅞; 14,800 bu No. 3 spring at 99c; 2,800 bu rejected spring at 89c; 24,000 bu do at 88c; 400 bu do at 87c. Total, 55,600 bu.

Corn was dull and averaged ½c lower than yesterday, in sympathy with wheat here, and weakness in New York. Added to this was the "evanishment" of the fear that the market will be cornered for this month, as some of those popularly believed to be among the largest longs have sold out—one of them unloaded to-day. This fear dispelled, the corn men were the better able to take a square look countryward, and try to form an idea of the magnitude of the flood that is supposed to be rolling this way, with the extent of the depression that will follow its arrival. The receipts of old and new corn, especially the latter, are expected to be very liberal next month, and the new is in such good condition that so much of it as inspects rejected meets with liberal sales at relatively good prices—chiefly at 30c. Seller December was the leading option; it sold at 31@31¼c, closing at 31⅛@31¼c. Seller the month sold at 31¼@31½c, closing at 31¼@31⅜c. Seller January about the same as November. Seller June was relatively firm, selling at 36c. Cash sales were reported of 18,000 bu No. 2 at 31⅝c; 40,600 bu do at 31½c; 24,800 bu do at 31⅜c; 18,600 bu do at 31¼c; 6,400 bu rejected at 30c; 800 bu do at 29⅞c; 2,400 bu do at 29½c; 800 bu ear at 34c on track. Total, 112,400 bu.

Oats were rather more active, and averaged ¼@½c higher, under a better demand, which was brought out by continued reports of greater strength in New York, which led to some buying to fill out a cargo for shipment. Cash oats sold at 23⅝@24c, the outside for strictly fresh receipts. Seller December sold at 24@24⅛c, and seller January at 24¼@24½c, all closing firm. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 3 winter receipts at 24c; 1,800 bu No. 2 at 23⅞c; 10,200 bu do at 23⅝c; 600 bu rejected at 23c; 1,800 bu do at 22½c; 600 bu do at 22c. Total, 25,000 bu.

Rye was quiet, and firm at the advance noted yesterday, with little offered at any price. Sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 56c, and 400 bu rejected at 50c.

Barley was more active, and firm at about the same range as yesterday. No. 2 in ordinary houses, or seller the month, sold at 62½@63c, chiefly at 63c; Armour, Dole & Co.'s receipts commanding a premium. Seller December sold at 61c, and seller January at 62c. No. 3 was firm at 51@51½c in ordinary houses. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 65c; 400 bu do at 64½c; 2,400 bu do at 63½c; 6,800 bu do at 63¼c; 45,400 bu do at 63c; 5,000 bu do at 62½c; 400 bu No 3 at 52c; 400 bu do at 51¾c; 11,600 bu do at 51½c; 2,000 bu do at 51c; 800 bu rejected at 42c; 1,200 bu do at 41c; 400 bu do at 40½c; 400 bu by sample at 76c; 400 bu do at 64c. Total, 78,000 bu.

The following is the official statement of grain in store in this city on Saturday evening last, and at corresponding dates:

	Nov. 23, '72.	Nov. 16, '72.	Nov. 25, '71.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 amber	....	....	1,395
No. 2 amber	....	....	997
No. 1 red	....	60	383
No. 2 red	2,126	1,807	5,753
No. 3 winter	1,309	1,790	7,264
Rejected winter	....	....	....
No grade winter	....	....	658
No. 1 spring	41,252	33,514	34,327
No. 2 spring	230,671	419,369	694,213
No. 3 spring	95,205	132,603	35,820
No. 1 hard spring	5,835	39,835	....
No. 2 hard spring	18,461	27,801	84,192
Rejected spring	29,278	42,101	21,197
No grade spring	329	329	439
Total	419,996	698,519	836,678
CORN.			
White	2,551	2,551	....
Yellow	10,628	11,727	36,854
No. 1	155,272	198,950	48,084
No. 2	346,127	587,369	569,116
Rejected	24,516	17,641	167,217
No. 2 kiln dried	....	8,739	2,704
Rejected kiln dried	....	2,220	3,073
No grade	....	....	2,089
Total	539,154	829,207	769,137
OATS.			
No. 1	3,836	7,509	31,629
No. 2	546,204	606,004	351,828
Rejected	22,679	40,754	56,477
No grade	1,516	1,516	2,519
Total	574,225	615,873	422,453
RYE.			
No. 1	4,791	4,427	67,611
No. 2	124,064	123,742	212,126
Rejected	4,706	4,063	9,706
Total	133,561	132,232	279,443
BARLEY.			
No. 2	111,964	111,507	324,942
No. 3	100,176	108,459	138,383
Rejected	46,579	86,353	29,032
No grade	415	415	....
Total	259,134	306,734	487,357

Total, 1,926,070 bu. This gives a nominal decrease during the week of 278,523 bu wheat; 290,053 bu corn; 41,648 bu oats; 47,600 bu barley; and an increase of 1,329 bu rye. We say nominal, because the returns from the houses of Armour & Co. have been corrected since last week; they now return as the result of actual weighing, that their houses contain 28,562 bu wheat, and 85,574 bu corn, besides other grain.

A correspondent at Kansas City says that that market is well stocked with buffalo hams, the receipts on last Saturday alone aggregating 108,000 lbs. The slaughter of buffaloes on the plains has been immense during the past two weeks, and the meat can now be bought at very low figures.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ended Nov. 19, 1872, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
Liverpool	42	542	34,980	1,159,912	375,399
London	565	300	78,958	19,819	168,210
Glasgow	50	260	....	175,131	3,000
Stetten	15	25	1,112,771	457,366	2,500
Hamburg	....	50	1,245,251	237,000	....
Bremen	....	312	173,764	266,027	....
Antwerp	....	....	532,262	558,953	....
Copenhagen	....	....	94,317	....	....
Havre	....	....	1,189,801	805,910	....
Lisbon	70	130	....	....	....
West Indies	1,779	119	525,236	241,769	15,551
B. N. A. Col.	426	725	....	4,200	....
B. Guiana	....	....	250	22,519	2,786
N. Grenada	20	....	157,491	1,720	....
Brazil	....	....	17,257	....	....
Africa	47	65	460	8,411	297
Total	3,034	2,058	5,298,828	3,896,626	762,863
Week Nov. 9	2,716	1,977	3,841,168	2,234,071	766,516
Week Nov. 5	1,229	2,039	2,636,493	1,939,840	866,790
Week Oct. 29	2,451	2,332	4,090,744	1,748,426	930,873
Week Oct. 22	1,468	948	2,770,730	1,686,078	725,575

And 74,505 lbs butter, 3,369 lbs stearine, 6,000 lbs grease.

And from Oct. 29 to Nov. 19, inclusive, for three years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.
Pork, brls	7,049	7,255	3,516
Beef, pkgs	6,074	9,876	6,176
Lard, lbs	11,696,479	8,715,496	2,402,849
Bacon, lbs	7,172,537	7,898,743	1,945,929
Butter, lbs	316,895	483,299	60,722
Cheese, lbs	2,396,189	2,828,638	3,154,652
Tallow, lbs	2,044,931	4,352,114	842,104

Apropos of the proposed closing of the New York canals, which will throw 38,000 people out of employment for the winter, the New York *Times* says:

Of the number of men and women who are engaged upon the State canals, and otherwise employed in connection with the trade carried over them, the general reader has only a faint conception. Even those who are familiar with the statistics of canal-boat building, with the number in use during the season of canal navigation, and the number of persons required for the management and care of a single craft, have but incomplete information of the whole number who depend upon the commerce of the canals for support. Nor is the aggregate length of the canals known to many even among those who are employed upon single lines. In the aggregate, the canals of the State of New York are 834 miles in length. The Erie extends from Buffalo to Albany, 350 miles; the Chenango, from Binghamton to Utica, ninety-seven miles; the Genessee Valley, from Olean to Rochester, ninety-five miles; a branch of the same, from Conesus to Danville, twenty miles; the Black River, from Rome to Carthage, including a distance of forty-two miles by river, seventy-seven miles; the Chemung, from Elmira to Montezuma, including a distance of thirty-five miles through Seneca Lake, eighty miles; the St. Paul's branch of the Erie, from Montezuma to Seneca Falls, thirty miles; and the Delaware and Hudson, from Honesdale, Penn., to a point on the Hudson River, opposite Rhinebeck, about eighty-five miles of which are in the State of New York. These in the season, are navigated by nearly 7,000 different boats, or an average of eight boats to each mile of canal. Of these boats the largest have each a carrying capacity for 225 tons of assorted cargo, or 2,000 barrels of flour, or 9,000 bushels of grain. The smaller boats have a carrying capacity of 125 tons, in proportion as indicated above. The average cost for the construction of the boats used is, for the larger, $5,000, and for the smaller, about $2,000. The average monthly cost of running, including tolls and towing, is about $800 per boat, which, it will be seen, involves a very large capital for simply the running expenses of a season. The men nearly all complain of the manner in which the canals have been managed by the State authorities, and express the hope, earnestly, that the next Legislature will inaugurate a reform. They charge the great falling off in the canal trade upon the failure to keep the canals in proper order, and the heavy tolls, by which, they declare, a vast business which now seeks railway and other conveyances, has been driven away. They are anxious that "the West" should be induced to return to the canals with all its former work, and they insist upon it that a proper system of repairs and charges would secure a return and large additional profit to the State. Soon after the opening of the Legislature attention will be called to the canal question and many reforms asked, by the adoption of which a large increase of trade will, it is supposed, be the result.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat and corn were dull and unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat sold at $1.08⅝@1.08½ seller December, and $1.09¼@1.09⅜ seller January, both closing at the inside. Corn was steady at 31⅛@31¼c seller December, closing at 31⅛c, and 31¼@31⅜c seller January. Lake freights and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair demand at $1.78@1.84 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The demand is light and mainly restricted to local dealers. Eastern advices are reported to be rather more favorable. Stocks are large and consist of both old and new corn. We quote: $40.00@80.00 per ton for common; $75.00 for fair; $80.00@120.00 for choice; and $120.00@150.000 for choice green hurl.

Sales include 18 tons at $75.00; 5 tons at $45.00.

BEANS—There was some inquiry from the local trade; with abundant offerings. Prices were unchanged. We continue to quote: Navies at $2.25@2.50; fair to medium, $1.50@2.00; common, $1.00@1.25. Sales include 37 bu good at $2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was rather better inquiry for all materials than for a week past. Brick are quoted at $11.50@15.00, although many are held at $12.00 as the lowest figure. Lime quotable at $1.00@1.25 in bulk, and $1.35@1.50 per brl. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls) $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.50@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x18	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

BUTTER—The past week has developed few new features in the butter market. So far as good to choice goods are concerned, there is a steadily fair demand, and, with barely enough of such coming forward to meet legitimate wants, prices are firmly sustained at 22@27c. In rare instances higher prices have been paid, 28@29c, and even 30c, having been realized for something fancy, but the offerings of butter good enough to command these figures are so few that the transactions in no way reflect the market. In low grades the outward movement is rather sluggish, but receipts have not been large, and with no great accumulation here, holders do not seem anxious to realize save at tolerably full prices. Following are the quotations: Strictly choice dairy, 24@27c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—The bagging trade is still lacking in activity, the inquiry, as for several weeks past, being restricted to small orders to supply immediate wants. The continued dullness had the effect to weaken prices, and in some brands of grain bags a ½c decline has been sustained. Stocks are light, but are quite equal to the demand. We quote the market easy as follows: Stark, 35½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@21½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CANNED GOODS—The canned goods market presents the same general features as noted in our reports from day to day for the past fortnight or more. A gradual increase in the demand is noticeable, and prices are firm all around, while in certain articles the tendency is upward. Below are the prices current:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.00@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.50

COOPERAGE—A steady demand for flour barrels exists, but the inquiry for pork barrels was light. Prices are steady and rule as follows: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.55; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $18.00@20.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ⅌ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Continue to meet with an excellent demand, prices ruling steady at former quotations. We quote: East Beuvre pears at $4.00@4.50; winter Nellis at $3.50@4.00; Rein di Nice grapes at 30c; white Tokay at 25@30c; Muscat, 15@20c.

CHEESE—In the market for this staple the weakness noted in our last weekly review is still prevalent. The entire absence of anything like activity in the demand, and the decline sustained in New York, and in Liverpool, caused a feeling of uneasiness among holders, and on Wednesday last quotations were lowered a ½c all around, or to 13@14c for Western, and to 14½@15½c for New York factory. At the reduction trade seems to be reviving a little, but the season is now so far advanced that more than a fair movement cannot reasonably be looked for, and, although prices may not suffer any further decline, they can scarcely advance. Stocks are moderate, but equal to the requirements of the trade. The *American Grocer* has the following:

"There is no confidence in the future of the market, and the trade and shippers buy only for immediate wants. Farmers have held back and thus kept supplies here light, and dealers have been able to make the trade pay higher prices for what they have been compelled to buy, thus keeping quotations high, but at the same time reducing consumption. Dealers will not carry heavy stocks at present prices, so that farmers have their choice either to hold and have a large surplus left at present prices, or meet the dealers at a price that will stimulate consumption and enable them to realize, as they will be compelled to do sooner or later." We quote: New York factory, 14½@15½c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 13@14c.

COAL—Since our last weekly review the only change in prices of coal was an advance of 50c per ton in Hocking Valley, the present quotation being $10.00. The market is working firmer, however, for all descriptions, and an early advance in Lackawanna and Erie is looked for by the trade. Stocks are reported light for the season. There is a good demand from interior dealers, and to meet local wants at the annexed quotations: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lehigh, prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $11.00@12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00; Cannel Coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.00@9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were fairly active. We note a decline in chloroform, gum camphor, and quinine; otherwise prices were without change. We quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.45	@	1.50
Acid, oxalic, lb	27	@	30
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	65	@	70
Ammonia, carb., lb	25	@	30
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Torqua, lb	1.30	@	1.35
Borax, ref., lb	38	@	43
Blue-vitriol, lb	15	@	18
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.33	@	1.40
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.30	@	1.40
Glycerine, 1lb bulk, lb	35	@	40
Gum camphor, lb	45	@	48
Gum opium, lb	8.75	@	9.00
Gum shellac, lb	50	@	55
Glue, white, lb	45	@	50
Iodine, lb	11.50	@	12.50
Lye, conc., case	8.25	@	....
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.75	@	6.00
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	5.50	@	6.00
Oil, castor, gal	1.25	@	1.50
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	5.75	@	6.00
Potassa, chlor., lb	65	@	70
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	....
Potassium, iod., lb	8.75	@	....
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.50	@	1.60
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.00	@	2.25
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@	6
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.10	@	1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14	@	15
Sulphur, lb	5	@	9

EGGS—There was a moderate inquiry from the local trade, with abundant offerings. Prices were lower; strictly fresh quoted at 25@26c; limed and pickled, 20@23c. Sales include 40 pkgs at 25c; 200 pkgs and 10 brls at 26c; 10 pkgs pickled at 20c.

FEATHERS—Were in fair request, on both home consumptive and mail order account, with prices steady, and quotable as follows: Prime live geese, 65@68c from first hands; jobbing prices; 72@75c; mixed feathers, 25@60c, according to quality; chicken, 6@9c.

FISH—A very quiet week has just been passed in the fish market, the inquiry being mainly restricted to small orders, to supply the current wants of the city retail trade. But this is not a very unusual state of things for this season of the year, and as the market is not overstocked the present dulness causes no uneasiness on the part of the dealers, who look for an early revival of trade, and better prices. We repeat our quotations of a week ago, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1, trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1, bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia river salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Some improvement is visible in the general features of this market, a better demand existing, and prices, both for domestic and foreign assortments, ruling sensibly firmer. The principal inquiry at the present time is for raisins, prunes, currants, and peaches, though fair activity characterizes the market for nearly all articles in the list. Stocks are tolerably full, and the wants of interior and local buyers are being promptly met. The only important change in prices since our last review was an advance of 2c in pared peaches. We quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, old, drums, 12@13c; do new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old $2.35@2.40; raisins, new, $2.70@2.80; blackberries new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches halves, 6¾@7c; do, mixed, 6@6½c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

FURS—Continue to meet with a fair and increasing demand as the season advances. Prices are yet unsettled, but for prime skins range about as follows:

Otter	$2.00@8.00
Bear	3.00@10.00
Fisher	3.00@5.50
Marten	2.00@3.00
Wolverine	2.00@4.00
Mink	1.00@2.50
Beaver, per lb	50@1.25
Lynx	25@2.00
Timber Wolf	2.00@3.00
Prairie Wolf	25@1.00
Cross Fox	1.00@2.50
Red Fox	1.00@1.50
Grey Fox	30@ 60
Kitt Fox	30
Wild Cat	25
House Cat	10
Badger	25
Skunk	10@ 75
Raccoon	15@ 30
Muskrat, fall	10@ 14
Kitten	4@ 5
Oppossum	8
Deer Skin, per lb	30@ 40

GAME—The receipts were quite liberal and prices easier. Sales include 8 doz prairie chickens at $5.25; 5 doz do at $5.50; 35 doz do at $5.00; 50 doz quail at $2.00; 23 doz do at $1.85; 42 doz do at $1.75@1.87; 15 doz mallard ducks at $3.00; 5 doz do at $3.00@3.25; 1 doz rabbits at $2.00; 200 lbs venison saddles and hams at 17@18c.

GREEN FRUITS—There is a fair local demand for apples at $2.50@3.50. The cold weather has prevented shipments to the country. Car lots quotable at $2.75@3.00. Cranberries were in fair demand at $10.00@11.50 per brl. Sales include 1 car apples at $3.00 on track; 75 brls choice at $3.25@3.50; 90 brls at $3.00; 50 brls at $2.60; 100 brls frosted at $2.25; 100 brls cranberries at $11.00@11.50; 45 brls do at 10.00@10.50; 5 brls wild at $8.50; 5 cases grapes at $2.50@3.00.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade has ruled dull during the past week, neither staple nor fancy goods meeting with more than a moderate demand. The present dulness is attributed to the prevalence of the country of the horse epidemic, and to the continued stringency in the money market. The effect has been to cause a pretty general "softening" of prices, the only article for which the market exhibits strength being coffees, the stocks of which are reported light in all the markets of the country. Sugars are in better stock, and refined grades have declined ⅛@¼c. Following are the quotations:

BICARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22½@22¾c; prime Rio, 21½@22c; good do, 20½@21c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14⅜@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13⅛@13⅜c; granulated, 13⅛@13⅜c; A standard, 12¾@13c; do No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12½@12⅝c; extra C, 12⅛@12½c; C, No. 2, 12⅛@12¼c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; choice brown, 11⅛@11½c; prime do, 11@11¼c; fair do, 10½@10¾c; choice molasses sugar, 11⅛@11½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The epizootic, by disabling the farmers' horses, has temporarily cut off our supply of hay; but fortunately the demand has been extremely light, and the advance has not been as marked as had been generally anticipated, reaching only about 50c per ton in pressed, and $1.00 in loose descriptions. The demand at the present time is almost wholly to supply local wants, Eastern buyers being virtually out of the market, while the lake trade is over for the season. Following are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy loose pressed, $15.50@16.00; prairie, pressed, $10.50@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—An advance at the East has stimulated the demand and imparted a decidedly firmer tone to the hide market. During the past two or three days there has been quite an active movement both on local and Eastern account, and prices have worked up a ¼@½c in cured and part cured hides. Stocks, though still large, are now being rapidly reduced, and a further advance is among the possibilities. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says of the New York market: "Business has been quite active during the past week at steadily advancing prices with large sales daily. Quotations have gone up 1½@2c gold, and the tendency is still upward. Why there should be such a heavy advance does not appear, as the destruction of stock in Boston does not warrant it, neither does the advance in the price of leather. The receipts have been heavy, some large arrivals of South American being added to the stock during the week. The sales are also large, about 140,000, and the stock on hand is now reduced to about 150,000 hides of all kinds." We quote: Green butchers', 7¾c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10¼@10½c; do light, 11@11¼c; part cured, 8¾@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—There was no change to notice. Brewers are not buying to any considerable extent, and the shipping demand is light. The receipts are limited, but sufficient for present wants. We continue to quote prime Western at 25@30c; common to medium, 15@20c; Eastern, 28@35c; Bavarian, 35c.

HONEY—The offerings of choice grades are meagre, but inferior and strained honey is plenty and dull. Prime honey is salable at 25@30c; dark comb and strained quotable at 18@22c.

IRON AND STEEL—A good steady demand exists at the rates quoted below:

Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@	7c	
Bar iron	5	3-10@ 5	4-10	rates
Heavy band	5	3-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Light band	5	3-10@ 5	7-10	rates
Hoop	5	3-10@ 6	6-10	rates
Oval	5	3-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Round and square	5	3-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5	3-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	22			
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21			
Sheet iron	7½	@		rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½		rates
German plow steel	11	@12½		rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@13¾		rates
Spring and plow steel	11	@12		rates

LEMONS—Met with the usual demand. The supply is light, but ample for present wants. Oranges are in fair request. We quote French lemons at $7.50@8.00; Malagas at $7.00@7.50; oranges at $10.00@11.00 per brl, $3.50@4.00 per 100.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A very satisfactory business was transacted, previous prices being sustained. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 44c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c, less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were moderately active and steady at $6.00 to the trade. We continue to quote: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, 6.37½@6.50; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75 do 3d, fine, $8.87½@9.00; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.00@8.62½, 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—The demand at this season is rather light. Prices are steady and range as follows:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20	@	23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17	@	19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00	@	6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00	@	7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.50	@	7.00

OILS—Business in this department has been dull throughout the past week, and although prices have not sustained any material decline, the prevalent feeling was one of weakness. The following quotations are furnished: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, 73@75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10 do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Continue dull at unchanged prices. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

PIG IRON—Only a moderate amount of trading has been done in this market since our last report, and prices remain steady and unchanged. The stocks in store are fair, and are believed to be sufficient to meet the legitimate wants of the trade until the reopening of navigation. We quote:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	@ 67.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	@ 65.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	@ 63.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	@ 62.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	@ 60.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	@ 59.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	@ 62.00
No. 1 Missouri charcoal	@ 60.00
No. 1 Chicago stone coal	@ 59.00

PAPER STOCK—Is dull, and prices are little better than nominal. Sales are chiefly within the range of the following prices:

Country mixed rags, ⅌ lb	3¼@3½
Cotton rags, ⅌ lb	3½@4¼
Woollen rags, ⅌ lb	1½@2
Soft woollen rags, ⅌ lb	7 @8
Rope and bagging, ⅌ lb	3½@4
Cable rope, ⅌ lb	4 @5
Printed paper and books, ⅌ lb	4 @5
Common paper, ⅌ lb	1 @1½

POTATOES—Were scarce and firm at 60@65c bid for choice lots on track. Potatoes sell from store at 65@75c. Sales include 250 bu at 75c; 175 bu at 70c; 200 bu Prince Albert's at 65c; 50 bu at 65c, in small lots.

SWEET POTATOES—Were scarce and in demand at $3.90@4.00 per brl.

POULTRY—Was in large supply, but sold slowly to the local trade; choice lots are in demand, but most of the offerings are poor and uninviting. Turkeys quotable at 8@12½c; chickens at $1.00@3.00. Sales include 1,200 lbs turkeys, choice, at 12½c; 4,000 lbs do at 11½@12c; 1,400 lbs do at 11c; 2,800 lbs good at 10c; 200 lbs at 9c; 500 lbs at 8c; 33 doz chickens at $3.00; 40 doz do at $2.50@2.75; 55 doz do at $2.00; 15 doz at $1.00; 4 doz ducks at $4.00; 2 doz do at $3.50; 1 coop do at $4.00.

SALT—Was in fair demand and firm, at $2.25 for coarse and fine grades. We continue to quote: Onondaga, fine, $2.25; ordinary, coarse, $2.25; Saginaw, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—There was no abatement in the demand for these goods. We continue to quote:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in.	2x 3½ by 3x9½	57c
9x12	1 3-16 in.	2x 7 by [illegible]	64c
9x14	1 3-16 in.	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in.	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in.	2x10 by 5x2	70c
9x14	1 3-8 in.	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in.	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—The market was quiet. Timothy was in demand, and higher, $3.10 being offered for good seed. Clover was dull at $5.00 for prime. Flax was steady, and sold at $1.60. Hungarian quotable at 85c. Sales were reported of 28 bags timothy at $2.90; 18 bags do at $2.80; 15 bags prime clover at $5.00; 5 bags at [illegible] 10 bags poor mammoth at $5.25; 102 sacks flax $1.60; 29 bags Hungarian at 85c.

TEAS—The tea trade has been quiet for some time past, and prices are working easier, though aside from a slight reduction in Japans, the quotations remain unchanged. The *American Grocer* says: "The market for invoices is very unsatisfactory, and with the exception of Oolongs, the transactions have been very light. An attempt was made to 'bull' the market by circulating a report that a large quantity had been consumed at Boston, but it was a miserable failure. Not enough groceries were destroyed at the late fire to stock, with a week's stock, an average wholesale grocery house, and the fire can have no effect whatever upon this line of business, other than that which comes from sympathy with other branches in a great calamity. We quote: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@1.00; common Imperial 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice $1.15@1.30; extra, $1.35@1.50; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@80c; natural leaf Japan, 55@65; common to fine Oolong, 40@50; good 60@70; choice to extra, 90@1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade was only moderately active during the week just closed, and the quoted prices were only indifferently sustained, save for choice goods, which are firmly held. We repeat our list, as follows:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 35@45c; medium, 30@33c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@85c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Continues in fair request, and is steady at the quotations, which are as follows: Beech, $11.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.50—delivered.

WOOL—This market is quite active and firmer at present quotations. Stocks here are very light; but there is rather more arriving from the interior than for some time past, although many producers and country dealers are holding their wool in anticipation of a further rise in prices. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra	[illegible]
Tub, washed dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, XX, light	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, X, light	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, X dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, medium light	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	[illegible]
Super, pulled	[illegible]
Extra, pulled	[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The pressure for railroad accommodations continues, all lines leading Eastward being filled with orders. Rates are very firm, and rule as follows:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk.	[illegible]
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	[illegible]
New York	.65	1.30	65	[illegible]
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	[illegible]
Washington, D. C.	.63	1.26	63	[illegible]
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	[illegible]
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	[illegible]
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	[illegible]
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80	40	[illegible]
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	[illegible]
Norfolk, Va.	.69	2.30	..	[illegible]
Wilmington, N. C.	.85	1.50	..	[illegible]
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.50	..	[illegible]
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70	..	[illegible]
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54	..	[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,850	19,051	[illegible]
*Tuesday	1,000	40,000	[illegible]
Total	2,850	59,051	[illegible]

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	720	2,672	[illegible]

*Estimated.

CATTLE—The condition of the cattle market not only here but throughout the country, is at the present time most unsatisfactory. From New York reports are to the effect that trade is lifeless with prices from ½c to 1c lower than last week, while advices from Albany, Buffalo, and other points east are scarcely less discouraging. The reduction here, as compared with last week, is fully a ½c and if the temper of buyers as manifested to-day may be taken as a guide, a further depreciation in values may be looked for before the close of the current week. During the forenoon there was little or nothing doing, the aggregate of sales falling below 500 head. Shippers are sustaining heavy losses on the cattle forwarded East last week, and they entered the yards this morning with the evident determination of buying, if at all, at decidedly lower prices. On the other hand holders, in view of the light receipts, were at the opening, firm in their demands, and as a result the volume of business transacted during the forenoon was inconsiderable. Subsequently a more compromising spirit was manifested, sellers giving way to the extent of 25c per 100 lbs, but even this concession failed to impart any life to trade, and the market closed as it opened, dull, weak, and unsettled. So far as choice and extra beeves are concerned the market is entirely nominal, as too few of these descriptions have been offered within the past two or three days to establish reliable quotations. There was some inquiry for such, and judging by the prices paid for other grades, it is fair to presume that a few hundred head of the right sort would have found purchasers at our quotations. There were a number of good droves among the offerings, but with two or three exceptions nothing fetched over $5.00, while most of the transfers were at the low range of $2.75@4.25. Some of the best lots were reloaded and forwarded East on owner's account. Butchers and feeders operated in a small way; the former at $3.00@4.25, and the latter at $2.75@4.00. The market closed flat.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.25@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	3.00@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
91	Texan steers	1,218	$4.30
20	butchers' cows	1,083	[illegible]
13	cows	900	[illegible]
17	butchers' stock	1,252	[illegible]
19	stockers	926	[illegible]
17	good steers	1,224	[illegible]
17	rough steers	1,241	[illegible]
23	cows	910	[illegible]
22	cows	1,061	[illegible]
95	Texan steers	1,290	[illegible]
50	good steers	1,280	[illegible]
102	fair steers	1,137	[illegible]
103	fair steers	1,099	[illegible]
151	Texan steers	1,113	[illegible]
153	Texan steers	1,083	[illegible]
95	Texan steers	1,113	[illegible]
23	cows	1,014	[illegible]
15	stockers	1,112	[illegible]
9	rough steers	1,050	[illegible]
16	cows	1,033	[illegible]
15	fleshy steers	1,111	[illegible]

HOGS—The market was again weak and lower. Early sales were effected at not more than 5@10c decline from yesterday's prices, but toward noon (the fact that the receipts would fall little short of 40,000 becoming known), buyers united in their demands for a further reduction. And not without avail, for holders had become thoroughly demoralized by the overwhelming supply, and seemed willing to accept almost any price that buyers might offer. Opening sales were reported at $3.95@4.25 for common coarse heavy to extra light, but before the close the same grades went begging at $3.80@4.10—indicating a depreciation of fully 35c since Saturday. Sales reached some 450 car load, or about 25,000 head, at an extreme range of $3.80@4.25. Most of the day's business, however, was transacted within the range of $3.90@4.00. We quote closing prices at $3.80@3.85 for common; at $3.90@3.95 for medium to good grades, and at $4.00@4.10 for choice to extra. The market closed steady at the above quotations. Transactions include the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
223	251	$3.85	64	230	$3.80	52	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	262	3.95	51	296	4.00	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
61	198	4.00	55	286	3.90	89	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	178	3.95	62	290	3.90	53	[illegible]	[illegible]
162	264	3.95	76	299	3.90	53	[illegible]	[illegible]
56	268	3.90	51	260	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	228	3.90	333	239	3.90	60	[illegible]	[illegible]
142	310	3.90	97	350	3.90	51	[illegible]	[illegible]
146	260	3.90	56	312	3.90	52	[illegible]	[illegible]
67	269	3.90	47	327	3.90	53	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	328	4.00	43	294	3.90	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
43	325	4.00	119	234	3.80	61	[illegible]	[illegible]
49	349	4.00	51	280	3.90	44	[illegible]	[illegible]
52	250	3.90	38	263	3.90	54	[illegible]	[illegible]
47	340	3.98	30	210	3.95			

SHEEP—The demand for this class of stock was again light, and sales were slow at $3.00@3.50 for common, at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@5.00 for good to choice.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MA[RKET]

TUESDAY EVENI[NG]

Taking into consideration the seri[ous] ... ments in the way of an active tra[de] ... prevalence in the country of the hor[se disease] ... and the continued stringency of the ... last, the volume of business for the ... review has greatly exceeded the mo[st sanguine] expectations of our jobbers. The ... tivity noticeable in the market at the ... doubt largely attributable to the ... dency in values of staple woollen ... textiles consequent upon the Bost[on fire] ... tributors buying largely in excess o[f] ... requirements in anticipation of a ... ward movement of prices. The su[pply of cer]tain lines of goods—notably flannel[s] ... ing brands of bleached cottons ar[e] ... considerably reduced, but the gener[al] ... in fair working order, and we hear n[o] ... among our merchants of inability ... meet all demands. Among the mo[st] ... changes in prices may be noted an ... ½c in Lonsdale, Lyman, and Fruit o[f the Loom] ... bleached cottons; a ½c advance in ... fine browns, and a ½c advance in ... Manville paper cambrics. The mark[et for] ... ings exhibits slightly increased acti[vity] ... parison with the preceding two or ... and prices are firmer. Manufactur[ers] ... ing an advance on their prices o[f a short time] ago, but jobbers' prices remain ... Stocks are not large, but are equal t[o the re]quirements. Following are the qu[otations:]

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4 ... 13½c | Great Falls ...
Atlantic H, 4-4 ... 13½ | Cabot A, 4-4 ...
Atlantic D, 4-4 ... 13½ | Cabot W, 4-4 ...
Atlantic P, 4-4 ... 12 | Lawrence, L ...
Indian Head, 4-4 ... 13½ | Agawam F ...
Indian Head, 3-4 ... 12 | New Hartford ...
Park A, 4-4 ... 12 | Swift River ...
Nashville, 36 in ... 11½ | Arlington B ...
Nashville, 30 in ... 11½ | Utica C ...

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in ... 16 c | Dwight Star ...
Nashua R, 36-in ... 14½ | Continental ...
Nashua B, 33-in ... 12½ | Lawrence D ...
Nashua O, 33-in ... 14½ | Newmarket ...
Pepperell E, 40-in ... 15½ | Massachusetts ...
Pepperell R, 36-in ... 13½ | Massachusetts ...
Pepperell O, 33-in ... 12½ | Portsmouth ...
Pepperell N, 30-in ... 11½ | ...

PRINTS.

Merrimac W. Pink ... 13½c | Garner Fancy ...
Merrimac D. Fancy ... 11½ | Amoskeag F ...
Cocheco Fancy ... 11½ | Mourning ...
Dunnell Fancy ... 11½ | Shirting ...
Richmond Fancy ... 11½ | Mallory Pink ...
American Fancy ... 11½ | Mallory Pur ...
Sprague Fancy ... 11½ | Manchester ...
Gloucester ... 11½ | Wamsutta ...

GINGHAMS.

Renfrew ... 14 c | Amoskeag ...
Lancaster ... 14 | Glasgow ...
Bates ... 14 | Hartford ...

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens ... 16 c | Rockport ...
Pequot satteens ... 16 | Columbian ...
Laconia ... 13½ | Indian Orch[ard] ...

CAMBRICS.

Garner Fiat ... 8½c | Slater's Paper ...
Washington ... 8½ | Manville Pa[per] ...
High Colors, one cent extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric ... 22½c | Androscoggin ...
Lyman, do ... 22 | Blackstone ...
New York Mills ... 19 | Cabot ...
Wamsutta ... 18½ | Dwight Star ...
Pride of the West ... 19 | Western Pr[ide] ...
Langden, GB ... 19 | Harris ...
Fruit of the Loom ... 16½ | Gold Medal ...
Lonsdale ... 16 | Social, L ...
Hill ... 16 | Green, G ...
Auburn, A ... 16 | ...

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4 ... 33 c | Methuen, AA ...
Minnehaha, 7-8 ... 28 | Willow Brook ...
Amoskeag, ACA ... 29 | Portland, A ...
Amoskeag, A ... 23 | York, 32-inch ...
Amoskeag, B ... 20 | York, 30-inch ...
Amoskeag, C ... 18 | Pacific ...
Amoskeag, D ... 16 | Swift River ...

DENIMS.

York Blue ... 25 c | Warren, A ...
Amoskeag ... 25 | Warren, BB ...
Columbian ... 28 | Warren, CC ...
Otis, AXA ... 23 | Workingman ...
Otis, BB ... 20 | Haymaker ...
Otis, CC ... 17 | Boston ...

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3 ... 21½c | Whittenton ...
Amoskeag, 6-3 ... 18 | Whittenton ...
Amoskeag, 3-3 ... 17 | American ...
Uncasville, A ... 14 | American ...

CARPET WARP.

Standard white ... 38 c | Continental ...
Rockford, GGG ... 36 | Beehive, co[lored] ...
Yankee ... 34 | ...

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry Brussels.

Bright's ... $1.25 | Higgins ...
Crossleys ... 1.45 | Roxbury ...

Three Ply.

Hartford, extra ... $1.62½ | Lowell ...
Hartford, Imp'l ... 1.60 | Smiths & S[ons] ...

Ingrains.

Smith's tapestry ... $1.40 | Lowell extra ...
Hartford extra ... 1.35 | Lowell super ...
Hartford med ... 1.20 | Common woo[l] ...
Belgrade ... 90 | Union ...

Hemp.

Common plain ... 22½c | Twilled and ...

Matting.

English cocoa, best ... 85 c | China matting ...
American, common ... 65 | China matting ...
American, best ... 75 | China matting ...
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4 .35 | Red and wh. ...
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4 .40 | ...

TERMS:

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, ... off 20 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jean[s] ... cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent ... cent. off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARK[ET]

TUESDA[Y]

AT THE YARDS—A good business w[as done at] the yards to-day, and the movement ... confined to joists, scantling, commo[n] ... tions of building material and fencing ... rior account. A fair business i[n] ... shingles was done on city account, ... mained firm, and we again quote:

First and second clear ...
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch ...
Third clear, 1 inch ...
Third clear, thick ...
First and second clear flooring, together, rough ...
First and second clear siding, together ...
Common siding ...
Common flooring, dressed, second ...
Common flooring, dressed, first ...
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward ...
A stock boards ...
B stock boards ...
Common boards ...
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under ...
Fencing ...
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet ...
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet ...
Shingles—sawed A, ⅌ m ...
Pickets, square ...
Pickets, flat ...
Cedar posts, split ...
Cedar posts, round ...
Lath ...
No. 1 sawed ... $1...
A or Star ...

Three dollars per car to be added when ... which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inch[es] ... ness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—A fair trade was tra[nsacted at] the hardwood yards, and prices remain[ed] ... and unchanged as follows:

Oak (dry) ...
Black walnut ...
Maple ...
Ash (dry) ...
Butternut ...
Counter tops (select) ...
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched ...
Axles ...
Wagon poles (each) ...
Hickory ...

WHITEWOOD—A satisfactory day ... rienced in the whitewood trade, and ... mained firm as follows:

Box boards ...
Common ...
Clear ...
Culls ...

The receipts and shipments for t[he past twenty-four] hours, ending at 7 o'clock this mor[ning, were] as follows:

	Receipts.
Lumber, m	5,746
Shingles, m	2,020
Lath, m	550

Corresponding figures, same date [last year]:

	Receipts.
Lumber, m	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]

LUMBER AFLOAT—The rece[ipts] ... liberal yesterday, as the rest ... fleet from Manistee has arri[ved] ... came this morning, and as ... river looked like modest ... had lost their way from ... flashing in the morning sun ... over from stem to stern, and ... cargoes were frozen ... have to be postponed ... have thawed the ice ... expected in to-morrow from Oconto ... nominees, which will close the season. ... Prices remained steady at yesterda[y's] ... Joist and scantling brought $11.50 ... Choice mill run lumber was still in ... mand, and sold at from $17.00 to $20 ... mon strips and boards brought from ... $16.00, and common mixed lumber fr[om] ... to $13.00, with, and $9.00 to $10.00 f[or] ... $3.50 for shingles remained firm ... Quite a number of cargoes changed ha[nds] ... of which as usual were recorded.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Schr Arcturus, Menominee, 250 m lumber ...
Schr Imperial, Sutton's Bay, 200 m lumb[er] ...

$1.80; 15 bags prime clover at $5.00; 5 bags at $4.80; ... bags poor mammoth at $5.20; 152 sacks flax at ...; 29 bags Hungarian at 85c.

TEAS—The tea trade has been quiet for some time, and prices are working easier, though aside from slight reduction in Japans, the quotations remain unchanged. The *American Grocer* says: "The market for invoices is very unsatisfactory, and with the exception of Oolongs, the transactions have been very light. An attempt was made to 'bull' the market by circulating a report that a large quantity had been consumed at Boston, but it was a miserable failure. Not enough groceries were destroyed at the fire to stock, with a week's stock, an average wholesale grocery house, and the fire can have no effect whatever upon this line of business, other than that which comes from sympathy with other branches ... a great calamity. We quote: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson ...; common imperial 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@...; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf ... 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65; common to fine Oolong, ...; good 60@70; choice to extra, 90@1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade was only moderately active during the week just closed, and the quoted prices were only indifferently sustained, save for choice ..., which are firmly held. We repeat our list, as follows:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@...; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 35@38c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

WOOD—Continues in fair request, and is steady at ... quotations, which are as follows: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—de...

WOOL—This market is quite active and firmer at recent quotations. Stocks here are very light; but there is rather more arriving from the interior than for some time past, although many producers and country dealers are holding their wool in anticipation of a further rise in prices. We quote:

..., washed, extra	
..., washed dingy	55@58c
..., washed, XX, light	55@58c
..., washed, X, light	55@57c
..., washed, XX, dingy	55@57c
..., washed, X dingy	50@55c
..., washed, medium light	50@55c
..., washed, medium dingy	50@55c
..., unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@40c
..., unwashed, X&XX, dingy	35@40c
..., unwashed, coarse, to medium	33@40c
..., unwashed, coarse, and dingy	40@45c
..., pulled	40@45c
..., pulled	40@45c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The pressure for railroad accommodations continues, all lines leading Eastward being filled with orders. Rates are very firm, and rule as follows:

Chicago to	... per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Dressed meats in bulk
...ton and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
... York	.65	1.30	65	75
...adelphia, Harrisburg & ...altimore	.60	1.20	60	70
...mington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	70
...hington, D. C.	.68	1.38	68	78
...andria, Va.	.78	1.56		
...burgh, Steubenville, ...ridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
...eling	.45	.90	45	50
...eland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
... Castle, Pa., Youngs...own, and Akron, O.	.40	.80		45
... City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
...folk, Va.	.69	2.36		
...mington, N. C.	.85	1.59		
...rleston, S. C.	.85	1.50		
...nnah, Ga.	.85	1.70		
...ersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54		

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

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...nday	1,350	19,051	474
...esday	1,600	40,000	1,200
Total	2,950	59,051	1,674

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
...nday	720	2,672	200
...stimated			

CATTLE—The condition of the cattle market, not only here but throughout the country, is at the present time most unsatisfactory. From New York reports are to the effect that trade is ... with prices from ½c to 1c lower than last week, while advices from Albany, Buffalo, and other points east are scarcely less discouraging. The reduction here, as compared with last week, is fully a ½c and if the temper of buyers ... manifested to-day may be taken as a guide, a further depreciation in values may be looked for before the close of the current week. During the forenoon there was little or nothing doing, the aggregate of sales falling below 800 head. Shippers are sustaining heavy losses on ... cattle forwarded East last week, and they entered the yards this morning with the evident determination of buying, if at all, at decidedly lower prices. On the other hand holders, in view of the light receipts, were at the opening, firm in their demands, and as a result the volume of business transacted during the forenoon was inconsiderable. Subsequently a more compromising spirit was manifested, sellers giving way to the extent of 25c per 100 lbs., but even this concession failed to impart ... life to trade, and the market closed as it opened, dull, weak, and unsettled. So far as choice and extra beeves are concerned the market is entirely nominal, as too few of these descriptions have been offered within the past two or three days to establish reliable quotations. There was some inquiry for such, and judging by the prices paid for other grades, it is fair to assume that a few hundred head of the right sort would have found purchasers at ... quotations. There were a number of good ... among the offerings, but with two or three exceptions nothing fetched over $5.00, the most of the transfers were at the low range of $2.75@4.25. Some of the best lots were reloaded and forwarded East on owner's account. Butchers and feeders operated in a small way, the former at $3.00@4.25, and the latter at $2.75@4.00. The market closed flat.

QUOTATIONS.

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Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
... Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.25@2.50
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CATTLE SALES.

	No.	Av.	Price.
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Butchers' cows		1,083	3.25
Cows		800	3.25
Butchers' stock		1,253	4.25
Stockers		926	4.00
Good steers		1,224	5.10
Rough steers		1,241	4.50
Cows		910	3.25
Cows		1,061	3.75
Texan steers		1,290	3.37½
Good steers		1,290	4.62½
Fair steers		1,137	4.75
Fair steers		1,099	3.50
Texan steers		1,009	3.50
Texan steers		1,113	3.50
Texan steers		1,031	2.75
Cows		1,014	2.75
Stockers		1,112	4.25
Rough steers		1,050	3.62½
Cows		1,018	3.00
Fleshy steers		1,112	4.90

HOGS—The market was again weak and lower. Early sales were effected at not more than 5@10c decline from yesterday's prices, but toward noon (the fact that the receipts would be little short of 40,000 becoming known), buyers united in their demands for a further reduction. And not without avail, for holders had become thoroughly demoralized by the overwhelming supply, and seemed willing to accept almost any price that buyers might offer. Opening sales were reported at $3.95@4.25 for common coarse heavy to extra light, but before the close the same grades went begging at $3.80@4.10—indicating a depreciation of fully ... since Saturday. Sales reached some 450 car loads or about 25,000 head, at an extreme range of $3.80@4.25. Most of the day's business, however, was transacted within the range of $3.80@4.00. We quote closing prices at $3.80@3.85 for common; at $3.90@3.95 for medium to good grades, and at $4.00@4.10 for choice to extra. The market closed steady at the above quotations. Transactions include the following

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
	251	$3.85	54	230	$3.80	52	279	$3.90
	261	3.95	51	286	4.00	100	316	4.00
	198	4.00	55	286	3.90	89	365	3.95
	173	3.95	52	290	3.90	62	395	4.00
	264	3.95	76	299	3.90	53	229	4.00
	268	3.90	51	360	4.00	58	244	3.95
	228	3.90	333	288	3.95	60	243	3.95
	310	3.90	54	239	3.90	51	268	3.95
	270	3.90	97	350	3.90	52	302	3.95
	269	3.90	47	327	3.90	58	273	3.90
	228	4.00	43	334	3.90	50	214	4.00
	325	4.00	119	234	3.90	41	230	4.00
	349	4.00	51	280	3.90	44	330	4.00
	250	3.90	38	265	3.90	54	230	3.80
	340	3.90	80	310	3.95			

SHEEP—The demand for this class of stock ... again light, and sales were slow at $3.00@... for common, at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and $4.25@5.00 for good to choice.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.

Taking into consideration the serious impediments in the way of an active trade, viz.: the prevalence in the country of the horse epidemic, and the continued stringency of the money market, the volume of business for the week under review has greatly exceeded the most sanguine expectations of our jobbers. The unusual activity noticeable in the market at this time is no doubt largely attributable to the upward tendency in values of staple woollen and cotton fabrics consequent upon the Boston fire, distributors buying largely in excess of immediate requirements in anticipation of a general upward movement of prices. The supply of certain lines of goods—notably flannels, some leading brands of bleached cottons and prints—is considerably reduced, but the general stocks are in fair working order, and we hear no complaints among our merchants of inability to promptly meet all demands. Among the more important changes in prices may be noted an advance of ½c in Lonsdale, Lyman, and Fruit of the Loom bleached cottons; a ½c advance in Continental fine browns, and a ½c advance in Slater's and Manville paper cambrics. The market for carpetings exhibits slightly increased activity, in comparison with the preceding two or three weeks, and prices are firmer. Manufacturers are asking an advance on their prices of a fortnight ago, but jobbers' prices remain unchanged. Stocks are not large, but are equal to present requirements. Following are the quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	13½	Great Falls E, 4-4	13½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	13	Cabot A, 4-4	13
Atlantic P, 4-4	13¼	Cabot W, 4-4	13
Atlantic D, 4-4	12½	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	11
Indian Head, 4-4	14½	Agawam F, 4-4	11
Indian Head, 3-4	13½	New Hartford A, 4-4	11½
Park A, 4-4	13½	Swift River	10½
Nashville, 36 in	11½	Arlington B	10½
Nashville, 30 in	11½	Utica C	10

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	16 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	14½c
Nashua R, 36-in	14½	Continental C	14½
Nashua O, 33-in	13½	Lawrence D	14
Pepperell E, 39-in	14½	Newmarket A	12½
Pepperell R, 36-in	13½	Massachusetts BB	12½
Pepperell O, 33-in	12½	Massachusetts E	11½
Pepperell N, 30-in	11½	Portsmouth P	9

PRINTS.

Merrimac W. Pink	13½c	Garner Fancy	11½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	12	Amoskeag Fancy	10
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11½
Richmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Pink	12½
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	11½
Sprague Fancy	11½	Manchester	11½
Gloucester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	8

GINGHAMS.

Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13
Bates	14	Hartford	12½

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	16 c	Rockport	13½c
Pequot satteens	15	Columbian	13½c
Laconia	13½	Indian Orchard	12½

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	8½c	Slater's Paper	10½c
Washington	8½	Manville Paper	10½
High Colors, one cent extra.			

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	22½c	Androscoggin, L	16 c
Lyman, do	19	Blackstone, AA	14½
New York Mills	19	Cabot	14½
Wamsutta	18½	Dwight Star	15
Pride of the West	19	Western Product	13½
Langdon, GB	19	Harris	14
Fruit of the Loom	16½	Gold Medal	13½
Lonsdale	16	Social, L	12½
Hill	15	Green, G	11½
Auburn, A	16		

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	33 c	Methuen, AA	24 c
Minnehaha, 7-8	28	Willow Brook, No. 1	23
Amoskeag, ACA	29	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	23	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, B	20	York, 30-inch	20
Amoskeag, C	18	Pacific	15
Amoskeag, D	16	Swift River	12½

DENIMS.

York Blue	25 c	Warren, AXA	22 c
Amoskeag	25	Warren, BB	20
Columbian	25	Warren, CC	17
Otis, AXA	22	Workingman's	17½
Otis, BB	20	Haymaker	17½
Otis, CC	17	Boston	17½

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	21½c	Whittenton, A	17½c
Amoskeag, 6-3	18	Whittenton, C	13½
Amoskeag, 3-3	17	American	13½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	12½

CARPET WARP.

Standard white	28 c	Continental	32½c
Rockford, GGG	28	Beehive, colored	37½
Yankee	34		

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry Brussels.

Bright's	$1.35	Higgins	$1.30
Crossleys	1.45	Roxbury	1.35

Three Ply.

Hartford, extra	$1.62½	Lowell	$1.60
Hartford, Imp'l	1.60	Smiths & Sanfords	1.50

Ingrains.

Smith's tapestry	$1.40	Lowell extra	$1.35
Hartford extra	1.35	Lowell superfine	1.20
Hartford med	1.20	Common wool	70@80c
Beegrade	95	Union	50@60

Hemp.

Common plain	22½@25c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	35c

Matting.

English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	30 c
American, common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American, best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	.35	Red and wh. ch'k 6-4	.45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	.40		

TERMS:

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 3 per cent off 10 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent. off 60, 5 per cent. off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY, Nov. 26.

AT THE YARDS—A good business was done at the yards to-day, and the movement was chiefly confined to joists, scantling, common descriptions of building material and fencing, on interior account. A fair business in lath and shingles was done on city account. Prices remained firm, and we again quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@36.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A, @ m	3.50@ 3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed	$1.50 @2.00
A or Star	3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—A fair trade was transacted in the hardwood yards, and prices remained steady and unchanged as follows:

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6 in, grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00

WHITEWOOD—A satisfactory day was experienced in the whitewood trade, and prices remained firm as follows:

Box boards	$35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

The receipts and shipments for the last ... hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, are as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	5,746	1,754
Shingles, m	2,020	1,068
Lath, m	550	84

Corresponding figures, same date last year.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	...	738
Shingles, m	...	1,079
Lath, m	20	20

LUMBER AFLOAT—The receipts were very liberal yesterday, as the rest ... the expected fleet from Manistee has arrived, coming up the ... this morning, and as the icebergs which river looked like modest ... mist glistening and had lost their way from ... sun, completely iced flashing in the morning, and in some cases the ... over from stem to stern, and unloading will cargoes were frozen till the midday sun will have to be postponed. A few more vessels are have thawed the ice ... from Oconto and Me... expected in to-morrow ... close the season of 1872. nominee, which ... steady at yesterday's sales. Prices remained ... brought $11.50 to $11.75. Joist and scantling lumber was still in good demand ... at from $17.00 to $20.00. Common ... boards brought from $13.00 to ... $12.00 ... mixed lumber from $15.00 to ... Shingles remained firm at $3.25; ... lath, and $9.00 to $10.00 for pickets. Quite a number of cargoes changed hands, none ... as usual were recorded.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........Nov 26.

Schr Arcturus, Menominee, 250 m lumber, 48 m lath.
Schr Imperial, Sutton's Bay, 200 m lumber, 75 cords wood.
Schr M... Menominee, 200 m lumber.
Scow Dan Hayes, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Scow Fisher, Saugatuck, 60 cords wood.
Scow Lillie Grey, Ludwig's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, 5,000 brls salt.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Jno. B. Wilber, Cleveland, 669 tons coal.
Schr G. W. Wescott, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr E. R. Blake, Amsterdam, 150 cords wood.
Scow M. U. Dunham, Alaska, 100 cords wood.
Schr George Steel, Sister Bay, 120 cords wood.
Schr Walhalla, Manistee, 105 m lumber.
Schr Progress, White River, 50 cds slabs.
Schr Gazelle, Manistee, 90 m lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr D. Newhall, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 55 m lumber.
Schr Delaware, Escanaba, light.
Schr Willie Keller, Cleveland, 478 tons coal.
Schr Whirlwind, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Schr A. Bronson, Menominee, 180 m lumber.
Barge Contest, Grand Haven, 220 m slabs.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, 250 m lumber.
Schr U. S. Grant, Egg Harbor, 75 cds wood, 400 telegraph poles, 400 cedar posts.
Schr J. F. Tracey, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Australia, Kewaunee, 125 cds wood.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Scow J. B. Chapin, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Elba, South Haven, 54 cds wood.
Barge E. S. Johnson, Menominee, 400 m lumber.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Milwaukee, Oswego, 1,069 brls salt, and sundries.
Stmr Nashua, Ogdensburgh, 241 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Stmr City of Toledo, Ogdensburgh, 222 bars railroad iron, 26 bales hops, 3 pkgs butter, 412 brls salt, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 60 m lumber, and sundries.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 199 steel rails, 305 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 1,428 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 150 tons iron, 1,000 m shingles, 238 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Barge T. J. Bronson, Menominee, 280 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 230 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Stmr Sheboygan, Sheboygan, 12 brls flour, 17 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Schr Cuyahoga, Penesakee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Perry Hannah, Bay City, 2,500 brls salt.
Schr Midnight, Menominee, 240 m lumber.
Schr Sardinia, Kewaunee, 3,500 railroad ties.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Driver, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, Pentwater, 90 m lumber.
Schr Yankee Blade, Bay City, 2,875 brls salt.
Schr Falcon, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Richard Winslow, Escanaba, light.
Schr Nellie Redington, Erie, 1,200 tons coal.
Scow D. R. Owen, Muskegon, 40 cds shingle bolts, 60 cds wood 15 cds bark.
Prop Wm. Tweed, Buffalo, 700 bars railroad iron and sundries.
Sloop D. M. Norton, Racine, light.
Prop East Saginaw, L. Travers, 189 cds wood.
Schr Jaillo Scoville, Cleveland, 600 tons coal.
Schr Dresden, Manistee, 250 m lath, 40 m lumber.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Ketchum, Veder's Pier, 1,200 tel poles, 16 cds wood, 3 m lumber.

CLEARED........Nov. 26.

Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 4,800 brls pork.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 10,000 bu wheat, 5,600 bu corn, 400 sacks seed.
Prop Fountain City, Pine River, 150 brls flour, 200 bu corn, 40 brls pork.
Prop Fountain City, Mackinac, 35 brls flour, 16 brls pork.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 4,000 bu oats, 50 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Oconto, Menominee, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, 3 bales dry hides, 26 bdls dry hides.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wheat, 4,500 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Delaware, Buffalo, 33,000 bu wheat, 42 bales broom corn, and sundries.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 100 brls salt, 10 brls beef, and sundries.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 26,000 bu wheat, 3 half brls beef, 181 bags timothy seed, and sundries.
Schr G. W. Prescott, Muskegon, 4,000 bu oats.
Schr U. S. Grant, Escanaba, 2,000 bu oats, 200 bu corn, and sundries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

TUESDAY, Nov. 26.—Quotable at 12½@12½c for wheat, and 11½@11½c for corn to Buffalo. The engagements reported were: To Buffalo—Schr Richard Winslow, corn at 11½c. To Portland—Barge Guiding Star, oats through rate. Total capacity equal to 22,000 bu wheat; 50,000 bu corn, and 35,000 bu oats.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—Rates unchanged. Charters reported: Props Blanchard and Roanoke, salt to Chicago at 20c per brl, f. o. b.; schr Montcalm, 2,000 brls water lime to Detroit at 10c per brl, free in and out and cooperage; schr J. R. Bentley, to arrive, water lime to Chicago at 25c per brl, free of handling.

MILL, LUMBER, AND IRON NOTES.

Stimson's big mill, at Big Rapids, has shut down for the season, having a fair supply of logs for early spring work.

—Great preparations are being made for lumbering at Otter Lake. Three camps are now in operation, and it is expected that 12,000,000 feet will be put into the lake this winter.

—The following is an estimate of the projected lumbering operations this winter on the Muskegon and its branches above Evart:

MUSKEGON RIVER.

	Camps.	Ft. logs.
Kelly, Wood & Co.	4	50,000,000
N. L. Gerrish	2	5,000,000
N. C. Burney	2	4,000,000
Hurburt Laune	1	2,000,000
Moon & Misener	5	18,000,000
Roscoe & —	1	2,000,000
Varney & Son	2	7,000,000
D. A. Bledgett	2	6,000,000
Mason & Pingree	3	10,000,000
Varney & Son	3	10,000,000
A. H. Bradnow	3	10,000,000
E. W. Gerrish	1	4,000,000
Peter McFarlane	1	2,500,000
John McFarlane	1	2,500,000
David Madern	1	3,000,000
T. F. Davis	1	4,000,000
J. Mason	1	2,000,000
Joseph Bennett	1	2,000,000
Wm. Hagadorn	1	4,000,000
Frank Cole	1	4,000,000
— Burns	1	1,000,000

WEST BRANCH.

	Camps.	Ft. logs.
S. D. Stinson	1	3,000,000

BUTTERFIELD CREEK.

	Camps.	Ft. logs.
— Hall	1	4,000,000
Norton & Co.	2	5,000,000
Wm. Adis	1	3,000,000

CLAM RIVER.

	Camps.	Ft. logs.
Wm. Ladue	1	3,000,000
Lew Green	1	5,000,000
Albert White	1	3,000,000
John Vogle	1	3,000,000
Norton & Co.	2	7,000,000
Perley Palmer & Co.	2	8,000,000
D. A. Blodgett	2	6,000,000

WEST BRANCH OF THE CLAM.

	Camps.	Ft. logs.
Watson Bros.	2	5,000,000

MIDDLE BRANCH.

	Camps.	Ft. logs.
O. L. Noble	2	5,000,000
Frank Robbins	1	2,000,000

TOM & DOC'S CREEK.

	Camps.	Ft. logs.
W. L. Gerrish	2	7,000,000
T. S. Davis		1,000,000

—A history of the Lake Superior iron district, published by Mr. Swineford, of Marquette, Mich., shows that there are now twenty-four mines open there—seven of brown, ... of specular, and four of brown and specular hematite, one of specular and magnetic, six of magnetic and one flag ore. The first opening was made in 1840, the first forge started in 1847, and the Marquette Railroad was completed in 1856. There are sixteen blast furnaces and one rolling mill—all charcoal and hot blast steam but three. The rolling mill commenced in 1868, suspended in 1869, and will recommence in June. The Lake Superior mines shipped 35,521 net tons (valued at $4,222,850) in 1870, and have produced 3,771,936 tons of iron ore, 243,460 of pig iron, and 4,023,949 ore and pig (valued in all at $29,069,883) since 1865.

MARINE ITEMS.

—The temporary light at Spectacle Reef has been discontinued for the season.

—About twenty vessels are lying at Buffalo, waiting for a fair wind to put out in.

—The schooner Card, ore laden, and bound for Cleveland, is reported on Starve Island reef.

—A despatch was received at Buffalo, on the 23d, stating that the Schooner Wand had gone ashore near Erie.

—The schooner Corsican is on a reef 20 miles west of Port Maitland, on the Canada shore.

—The scow Idaho, lumber laden, has sunk in Sandusky Bay. She was cut through by ice. The crew were picked up by a propeller uninjured.

—About three weeks ago the barge Planet was wrecked on Two Rivers Point, with a cargo of 700,000 feet of lumber, the crew barely escaping with their lives, through the exertions of the Master—Captain S. Y. Mosher. Appreciating his efforts, President Beebe and General Strong, of the Peshtigo Company, to which the barge belonged, presented the Captain with $100, and gave $20 to each of his six companions. Wherefore the recipients desire to express their thanks.

—During the late heavy weather on the big lake the schooner Wellard undertook to make our harbor, ran against the piers and then went ashore. She lies high and dry, and may yet be got off. Last Thursday the schooner Flea also went ashore north of the piers. She belonged to Lyman & Wright, of this city, and was laden with brick and hay. The vessel was insured, but not the cargo. The vessel will prove a total wreck, but the cargo will probably be saved.—*Manistee Standard.*

—The Francis Palms still lies on the rocks at Duluth, considerably twisted out of shape and full of water. A stone weighing 500 or 600 pounds, which was thrown up by the strong waves, lies on her deck, and the cabin is badly stove in by the loose breakwater timbers driven against the vessel's side. Opinions differ with regard to the Palms, many thinking she is hopelessly wrecked, while others hold an opposite view, some averring that if she can be got off and into dry dock that a few thousand dollars will make her as good as new.

—During the blinding snow-storm of Friday night, two upward-bound vessels were driven ashore on the north side of Lake Erie. The bark Board of Trade, one of the vessels in question, lies on the beech to the westward of the Dummy, but it is thought she can be got off without much difficulty. At latest accounts she was not leaking. The schooner Prince Alfred, also, ashore, lies to the eastward of the Dummy a short distance, and is in a favorable situation to be pulled off.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Rough Skin made Smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, Bittinger & Bro. Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co. and others, sell Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co, New York, and sold by Druggists.

To the Consumptive.—Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, 166 Court-st., Boston.

What unspeakable relief is afforded to the burning and throbbing flesh by a single application of that unequalled balsam for human or brute suffering, Mexican Mustang Liniment. The tormenting and sleep-destroying pains of rheumatism, gout and neuralgia, are completely banished by its use; stiffness of the joints and painful swellings, quickly yield to its emollient influence; it heals bruises, cuts, scalds, etc., with astonishing rapidity. For strains, spring halt, scratches, saddle, collar, and harness galls, as well as the more serious external maladies of the horse, it is a swift and thorough remedy.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Randolph—Handsomely furnished front parlor; also double room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board.

12 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—TWO pleasant and nicely-furnished sleeping rooms, with board.

14 NORTH HALSTED-ST.—FURNISHED LODGING-rooms, with board, in a private family; near street cars and omnibus lines.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with board and lodging, at $5 per week, in advance; day-board, $4.

24 BISHOP-COURT.—A FURNISHED ROOM, ON second floor, for man and wife, or two gentlemen; also, room for a lady; house modern improvements.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—FURnished rooms, with board; house first-class; all modern improvements.

58 NORTH PEORIA-ST., OR 125 WEST MADISON-st.—Room on first floor, with first-class board, for man and wife or two single gentlemen.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TO RENT, WITH first-class board, a nicely furnished single room for a gentleman.

119 GREEN-ST., BETWEEN MONROE AND Adams—In central location, pleasant room for two gentlemen. A few more day-boarders taken at $4.50.

141 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A FURNISHED room and first-class table.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST—GOOD BOARD AND pleasant room for two or three gentlemen; gas and fire; day boarders accommodated.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE, elegant front room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also, a very pleasant single room.

188 WEST JACKSON, NEAR HALSTED-ST.—One large and one small room, well furnished, gas, bath, and heated, with board.

192 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—GOOD ROOMS, with board, at $5 per week.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room, furnished, with or without board; also small room.

232 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A PLEASANT furnished room, with board, for one or two gentlemen; one block from Van Buren-st. cars.

293 WEST LAKE-ST—A HANDSOMELY FURnished front room; also single room with good board and home comforts.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE pleasant room and one hall bed-room, with board.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE two persons wanting board with a front suite of rooms nicely furnished; first-class table; private family.

356 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHed front room and closet, with first-class board for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

362 WEST HARRISON-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated in a private family.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FRONT ROOM nicely furnished; also single room, with board.

397 WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO FURNISHED front rooms, with first-class board; bath room, hot and cold water on same floor; terms reasonable.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND suite of front rooms with closet; also a room over back parlor, with closet; private family.

661 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—2 nice rooms, with hot and cold water, to rent with board; terms reasonable; reference required.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND ANOTHer lady, who will appreciate an elegant new house and furniture, with first-class table, with a family of four and where there are no other boarders, on a West Side avenue, and are willing to pay a reasonable price therefor, may address for interview, L 18, Tribune office.

South Side.

2 HUBBARD-COURT.—ROOM TO RENT WITH board suitable for one or two gentlemen.

20 SIXTEENTH-ST., NEAR PRAIRIE-AV.—Large room, fronting lake, with bedroom connecting, suitable for gentleman and wife or three gentlemen; also single room, with board; references required.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR gentlemen; also accommodation for a few day boarders.

122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION OF Calumet—A large front room handsomely furnished, with board; location pleasant and convenient.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), BEtween Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.—Furnished room with board and fire, suitable for gentleman and wife, $15 per week; single room $6; bath-room; good table and everything first-class.

548 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, second floor, nicely furnished, with gas, fuel, and use of bath-room, to gentleman and wife; small family; no children.

578 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, furnished, on first floor; also two day-boarders accommodated; private family; terms moderate.

608 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board; day boarders accommodated; terms reasonable.

805 WABASH-AV.—BOARDERS WANTED; good accommodations, at $6 per week.

838 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms for gentleman and wife, with good board, in private family; no other boarders. References required.

1057 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-THIRD-st.—Two pleasant rooms and first-class board, for from $6 to $8 per week.

1221 WABASH-AV.—BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated. A good place for a few young ladies.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there are no other gentlemen boarders, with all the comforts of a home. Address S 75, Tribune office.

BOARD—SUITE OF THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, on the second floor, on the South Side, with first-class board, for gentleman, wife, and daughter. M 14, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD ON either of the avenues, near Sixteenth-st., where there are but few or no other boarders. Address A. C. DECKER, 80 Lake-st.

BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY KEEPING A COW can get first-class party as boarders, gentleman and wife; must be near business centre, so as to walk to dinner at noon. Address U 28, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS on first or parlor floor, if possible, by young gentleman, wife, and child; private family preferred. Address, stating price and location, W 25, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MONDAY EVENING, ON LAKE OR WAHpauseh-avs., a small, black merino cape, trimmed with lace. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 187 Wahpanseh-av.

LOST—A VALISE, CONTAINING A CONSIDERable amount of money; the finder will receive a very liberal reward on returning it to REV. M. OAKLEY, S. J., 413 West Twelfth-st.

LIBERAL REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS asked, for a package of instruments lost on Wabash-av., corner Eldridge-court. W. C. LYMAN, 119 Twenty-second-st.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY ON CLARK-ST., NOV. 20. Call at 256 Ohio-st., and, by describing it the owner can get it.

FOUND—AT HYDE PARK, NOV. 16, A STRAY cow, with a white face, which the owner can have by calling on JOHN FARRELL, Sixty-third-st., and proving property and paying expenses.

FOUND—A COACH-DOG; THE OWNER CAN HAVE him by paying charges. Apply at 756 North Franklin-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—NOV. 23, A BROWN AND white water spaniel dog from 220 West Washington-st. A liberal reward given if returned to above place.

$100 REWARD — STOLEN FROM CORNER Clark and Madison-sts, a bay mare, and buggy, square box, newly painted black. Mare's two hind legs white, weighs 900 to 1,000 lbs, about 15 hands high. Above reward will be given to any person finding the above, and leaving at southeast corner of Twelfth and Canal-sts. A. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LOT OF TINNERS' TOOLS, IN GOOD order. Call in tin shop, 93 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT OF TINNERS' TOOLS AND MAchinery. Apply at 279 Mohawk-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A LOT OF NEW type, material, and everything to be found in a printing office. Address L. HINKSTON, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—A LARGE DIEBOLD, BAHMAN & Co's safe, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 7, Oriental Building.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell all of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS—RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT business and medical medium, 290 West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND MEDIUM SIZE PARlor stove, self-feeder and base-burner, cheap. Address S 27, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS marble front residence on West Washington-st., for a neat cottage and lot, and cash; cottage must be convenient to street or steam cars. Apply to WILLIAM H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, 38 NORTH Rucker-st., $2,300.
Cottage and lot, 149 North Curtis-st.; $2,300.
Cottage and lot, 681 West Indiana-st.; $2,700.
Cottage and lot, 237 North Robey-st.; $1,400; ¼ cash.
Cottage and lot, at Evanston; $1,600; monthly payments.
Cottage and lot, 347 North Reuben-st.; $2,200.
Cottage and two lots, at Evanston; $1,200.
Lots at Desplaines, $5 monthly payments; $100.
6 lots left at Evanston, easy payments; $250.
IRA BROWN & CO., 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE NUMBER OF DESIRABLE residences from $3,000 to $50,000; possession now or May 1; on South Side, and in Oakland and Hyde Park. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50X125, EAST FRONT, ON VINcennes-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.
25x125 on Egan-av., near Cottage Grove, easy terms.
Six lots on Burnside-st. and 4 lots on Forty-seventh-st., near car shops.
Seventy-five lots at Holstein, cheap.
Twelve lots on Twelfth-st., near Wood.
Fine building sites at Oakland and Hyde Park.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE OF EIGHT rooms, bath-rooms, pantry, and closets, on leased ground. No. 1038 Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES, CORNER OF ASHland-av. and Forty-seventh-st.; very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., BETWEEN THIRtieth and Thirty-first-sts., 48 ft east front with 2-story frame house. Price $11,000; also first-class residence on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years, 8 per cent. No Agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WEBSTER-AV.—24 LOTS FRONTING on Webster, Fabius, and Racine-avs., 25x125 feet each; easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—2-STORY frame house of 8 rooms and lot 20 feet front, No. 787 West Washington-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES CORNER OF ASHLAND-av. and Forty-seventh-st.; very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, or at 126 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., NOS. 129-131 LaSalle-st.—Great bargain, 150 feet front by 161 deep on the southwest corner of Indiana-av. and Forty-ninth-st. Price, $50 a foot; ¼ cash, balance 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent.

FOR SALE—$2,000, $300 CASH, WILL BUY A COTtage and lot, on Butterfield-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.; balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 254 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—30x80 FEET WEST FRONT ON FRANKlin-st., between Randolph and Lake-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—$1,200, $200 CASH, WILL BUY A NEW cottage and lot on Thirty-first-st., west of the Rolling Mills; balance $20 per month. J. S. GOULD, 254 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—25x125 FEET ON LINCOLN-ST., $600; $100 cash; balance 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 254 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ON MONTHLY payments, new house, 10 rooms, lot 25x125. Inquire on the premises of GEO. CADWELL, corner of Western-av. and Polk-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT DESplaines, only one block from depot, in $5 monthly payments. I will be on the 9 o'clock train Thursday morning (Thanksgiving). Come one, come all to the Northwestern Depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal-st., and go with me and pick out a lot or two. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK AT A bargain for monthly or yearly payments two houses and four cottages in Evanston, four houses in North Evanston, and two houses in Glencoe; said houses are rented to good tenants until May next; size of houses from six to ten rooms; prices from $3,000 to $6,000.

I will also sell ten more lots within eight blocks of the Evanston Depot for $250 per lot for monthly payments. Now is the time to buy; next spring there will be a great demand for houses, and the lots will sell for one-third more than I now ask. Also have one house to rent cheap in Glencoe. Call at once at Room 8, Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington, or near depot in Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—TWO COTTAGES. Small payment down, balance long time and monthly. Also a large list of unimproved lots on all the principal streets of Englewood; 24 passenger trains daily to and from the city; commutation fare 5¢ per 100. HULBURD & CO., 96 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS NEAR ROCK Island Car Shops on long time, no money down if improved immediately. JOHN F. STARR, 86 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY, choice lots, two blocks from three depots, at Washington Heights; prices $75, $100, $150, and $225. Title perfect; full warranty deed given. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—75 LOTS NEAR THE COTTON FACtory, and 25 lots on South Chicago-av., cheap and on long time. Call and see plat. A. P. RESTON, Real Estate Agent, 68 East Madison-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—LOTS OR BLOCKS IN KEENEY & Rina's Addition to South Evanston; will be sold at a bargain as we need the money. W. N. & C. E. BRUNER, 381 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY IN OR NEAR THE city; must be a first-class bargain. Address or apply to E. GRANGER, 9 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN THE SOUTH DIVISION, not to exceed $15,000 in value, for one of our customers; will pay part cash and part in unimproved city property at cash value. T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HYDE PARK PROPERTY—PERSONS wishing to dispose of Hyde Park lots or acre property, will do well to leave it with me, as I have a number of customers wishing such property. T. COLES, Room 5, 146 East Madison-st.

WANTED—I WISH TO PURCHASE A 50-FOOT lot, or house and lot, in vicinity of Hyde Park; parties having such property for sale please address, stating locality of lot with prices and terms, S 63, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A HALF INTEREST IN ONE OF THE LARGEST and best paying daily newspapers in Iowa for sale, on account of declining health of owner. For particulars call on or address MARDER LUSE & CO., Chicago, Ill. A rare chance for some good newspaper man.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR SALE, BOOT AND shoe store; good location; good trade desirable; real estate taken in part. Apply to DAY & SANBORN, Real Estate Agents, 140 LaSalle-st.

AN ESTABLISHED IRON MANUFACTURER with $5,000 wants a partner with like amount. 15 South Clark-st., Room 21.

AN HONEST BUSINESS OR HOTEL MAN WANTed to take an interest in the best paying small house in Chicago; first-class location; $3,000 to $7,000 cash, or will pay a fair interest to the lender. J. F. LATSHAW, Room 13, 79 Dearborn-st.

A CONFECTIONERY, NEWS, AND CIGAR STORE for sale, at 75 Blue Island-av.

A LIQUOR-STORE, SAMPLE-ROOM ATTACHED, now doing good business, situated on one of the best thoroughfares in the city, for sale. Apply for 5 days corner of LaSalle and Illinois-sts.

A BAKING-POWDER BUSINESS FOR SALE; well introduced in this city; has no superior; a first-rate chance for an energetic man. Call, or address, 119 Fourth-av.

A WELL FURNISHED DRUG STORE FOR SALE cheap. Reasons for selling, going to England. Address F 63, Tribune office.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF HARDWARE AND Cutlery (mostly builders' hardware), with store fixtures, for sale. Stock purchased before the rise; amounts to about $14,000. A very desirable opportunity for any one desiring to engage in that business. For particulars inquire of WM. BLAIR & CO., No. 173 Lake-st.

CIGAR STAND IN RESTAURANT AND SAMPLE room for sale, price $500 cash for one year; no rent; good chance for right party. Address L 88, Tribune office.

NEWS DEPOT, CIGAR STORE, AND STATIONery and notions for sale. 92 Halsted-st. Call at 181½ West Madison-st.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—IN ORDER that I may devote more time to banking, I offer for sale or rent, my store room, 26x80, two-stories high, dwelling adjoining, splendid cellar under the whole, with good wareroom, barn, and other out-buildings convenient; have built up within the last fifteen years large cash and prompt paying trade; have the oldest and best corner in town, and to a live man, who means business, will offer a good bargain, and reasonable terms. S.D. ALFRED, Jr., Cambridge, Ill.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON MADIson-st. J. HOTTINGER, 247 East Randolph-st.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF A FIRST class grocery, doing a good trade, for sale; situated on one of the best business streets on West Side; amount of stock about $2,500; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address C 61, Tribune office.

SALOON FOR SALE—CHEAP—CORNER CROSBY and Elm-st., near the gas house.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A MEAT AND provision store for sale cheap; location unsurpassed; rent low; sickness compels a change. Inquire at 291 West Madison-st.

THE FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STAND ON THE corner of Thirty-ninth-st. and Indiana-av. To the right man a good chance will be given. F. W. SPRINGER, Room 14, Bryan Block.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A genteel cash business that will pay that amount per month. 116 East Washington-st., Room 28.

$600 ONLY WILL BUY A GOOD SALOON AND boarding house, with all furniture, new billiard table, etc., in good location. NOCKER & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

FINANCIAL.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS MADE ON PRECIOUS stones and watches. Address P. O. Box 583.

I AM PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON FIRST-class Chicago city property, in sums of $2,000 or $10,000 for five years. ALFRED JAMES, Room 2, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

MODERATE SUMS ON HOUSES AND LOTS, contracts, and secured paper. E. D. BEARDSLEY, 50 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE PROPERTY; also houses and lots for sale and exchange. Apply 171 East Madison-st., Room 2.

NINE PER CENT—$100,000 TO LOAN IN ONE, two or three sums, for 5 or 10 years, on improved Chicago real estate, of which the value of the land must exceed the amount of the loan. Also, another sum of $5,000. NORMAN C. PERKINS, Rooms 12, 13, and 14 Kendall's Building.

PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES WANTED; 6 to 12 months paper. CURRY & CO., 7 Tribune Building.

SECURED PAPER PURCHASED—LOANS NEGOtiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 149 Madison-st.

WANTED—INSURANCE POLICIES IN THE BEEKman Insurance Company of New York. Address W. H. MOODY, Post Office.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURIty. by HIGGINS, SMITH & QUIGG.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—IN THE block corner of Ontario-st., a 3-story and basement house; every modern improvement. Dunning-st., near Lincoln-av., 2-story house of 8 rooms. North Wells-st., corner of Hinsdale, 25 rooms over stores, suitable for a boarding house; has bath room and closets. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, WEST WASHington, near Sangamon. Would sell furniture, nearly new, cheap, or part of it. Address X 28, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE HOUSE, CAMPBELL-av., near Van Buren-st. Cottage 661 West Indiana-st. 2-story house 91 Ashley-st., near Robey. Rooms in rear of 341 West Randolph-st. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 13 Otis Block.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE ON LAKE-AV. near Oakland station, fine finish, bath room, gas and water, $74 per mo.
Cottage on Cottage Grove-av. near Thirty-ninth-st., $30 per mo.
House at Hyde Park with furniture, for sale, $50 per mo. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE 6 ROOMS, 4 CLOSETS, hall, buttry, and barn; corner of Erie and Ashland-avs., $25. C. W. DEAN, 64 Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 26 ROOMS, BARN-ROOM for 30 horses, suitable for hotel; good location; will be rented cheap to a good party. ANDREW PEARSON & CO., 180 South Water-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF 43 COTTAGE-PLACE, 4 rooms, partly furnished, or without furniture, to responsible party; or would rent whole house, consisting of 9 rooms.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE JUST FINISHED, NO. 273 Second-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE containing 10 rooms; possession given immediately. References required. Apply on the premises No. 809 West Washington-st. corner of Oakley-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT RESIdence, No. 509 North LaSalle-st.; has all modern improvements, and will be rented reasonably to good tenant. JOHN McLANDBURGH, Room 6, Custom House.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON JOHNSON-PLACE, TWO-story brick, $60 per month. Inquire of J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE on Prairie-av., furnished complete, to small family who will board self and wife. K, 46 East Harrison.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE, 106 SOUTH HOYNE-st. Inquire at 661 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms, also one nicely furnished front room. 422 West Jackson-st., corner Throop.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, WITH BEDROOM off, nicely furnished, suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife, with stove, gas, and care. 82 S. Green-st.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with water in one, for housekeeping or sleeping apartments. 189 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED IN FIRST-CLASS style, well heated and taken care of; no questions asked. Address L 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, to two gentlemen, or gentleman or lady, with or without board. Apply at 119 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, WELL FURNISHED, for one or two gentlemen; also single room. 41 South Carpenter-st., one door from Washington.

TO RENT—NEWLY AND NICELY-FURNISHED rooms for 2 or 4 gentlemen. House, modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT 3 NICE ROOMS AT 1941 INDIANA-AV.; also a nice barn for carriages and 3 horses.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, single or en suite, in Peabody Building, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms to rent, without board, at 735 Wabash-av., with all modern improvements.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT, COMFORTABLE FRONT room, with separate entrance, spring bed and stove, suitable for two gentlemen; terms $16. 170 West Van Buren-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—4 VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH closets, in a very quiet house, to a small family. 471 Catherine-st., corner of Loomis, near Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—4 OR 7 ROOMS AT 171 WEST POLK-ST., corner Desplaines, water and closet on floor. Inquire at Room 13

TO RENT—7 OR 9 ROOMS, AND FURNITURE FOR sale. House new and in a first-class location on the North Side, south of Division-st. Furniture new and first-class. Address for five days, O 62, Tribune office

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR AND OTHER FURnished rooms. at 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; ALSO, TWO front rooms, unfurnished, en suite, on second floor; modern conveniences. Apply at 233 West Washington-st., in Norton's Block.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, at 381 Wabash-av. HUTCHINSON & LUFF.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED AS SLEEPING rooms, for gentlemen; one suite for housekeeping, at 171 West Van Buren, near Halsted.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month, in Central Block, 82 Market-st. Apply at Room 121, 4th floor.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT — 146 STATE-ST., SECOND, THIRD, fourth floors, and basement. Apply to R. D. RUSSELL, 41 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICE DESK ROOM, SUITABLE FOR a real estate business; the use of a rack of maps. Apply at Room 1, 127 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE 20X60, CORNER HALSTED AND Twelfth-sts. Inquire for at F. BOLTENWECK'S, 490 South Halsted-st. Fixtures, stove and gas fixtures are to be taken cheap; excellent locality; present occupant moves because store is too small for his business. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING 863 WEST Lake-st., west of Leavitt; has gas, water and sewerage; no better stand for retail business; rent $60 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A SMALL HALL, SUITABLE FOR A society, military, or dancing-hall. 24x50 feet. Apply at 182 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE MARBLE FRONT STORE, No. 140 State-st.; size 24x120, four stories and basement. Apply to L. B. OTIS, Room 1, Otis Block.

TO RENT—70 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., STORE 20x74, basement 40x74, second floor 20x74, third floor 40x74, with or without steam power; steam elevator. Inquire of F. W. KRAUSE, basement, 76 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN ONE OF THE MOST pleasant offices in the city, cheap. ISAAC GILLSON & CO., 171 East Madison-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE 105 Twenty-second-st., with dwelling above. M. L. PEARCE, 376 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT OFFICE ROOM ON FIRST floor; all kept in order; cheap. Inquire 804 State-st.

TO RENT—FINE FURNISHED OFFICE AND DESK room, 23 South Canal, near the tunnel. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF 3 OR 4 FURnished rooms, or a cottage with or without furniture, for a gentleman and wife. Address Room 23, Anderson's European Hotel.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 5 TO 8 ROOMS convenient to Randolph-st cars. A 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO YOUNG MEN OF good morals, a furnished room, with fire, without board, in a private family. Address, stating terms and location, P 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS SUITABLE for bedroom and sitting room, or one large room in block or house, with modern conveniences and quiet, within two blocks of corner Madison and Jefferson, furnished or unfurnished. State particulars to Mr. HULL, at 64 West Madison.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHed house of 10 or 12 rooms at reasonable rent; first-class references. Address G 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING ROOMS to rent in residences or buildings can find occupants through the CHICAGO RENTAL AGENCY, 21 Oriental Building.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO EXAMINE LETTERS and double-golded, double-eyed, double-pointed, double-springed, spranged or sprunged, double-steel, stole or stolen needles on Lake-st., and then do as all who have gone before you, call at 86 West Monroe-st., and buy your needles.

AGENTS WANTED—INTELLIGENT MEN AND women can clear $5 to $20 a day on small capital, with our gold-eyed needle packages. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW MORE GOOD AGENTS for the city and country. A. M. RICHARDSON, removed to 170½ South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNtry to sell an article needed in every house; good canvassers can make easily $150 per month. Address ELASTIC BROOM CO., 23 South Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED — PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED — COMMERCIAL AGENTS will find it to their interest to call upon the Elastic Broom Company, No. 23 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, TO CANvass for the History of the Great Fire in Boston, by Colonel Russell H. Conwell, the graphic writer and celebrated orator. The writer was an eye-witness. This will be the only correct and complete account, and will sell rapidly. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A THOROUGHLY-ESTablished and profitable periodical. D 74, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AND BUSINESS MANAGER, with about $3,000, to take charge of a manufacturing company; profit, 200 to 300 per cent; will bear a close investigation. Address R 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF INTEREST in dining and lodging rooms, which are paying handsomely. Cash dividends daily. 37 West Adams-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 OR MORE; will pay 100 per cent in one year. Address M, Drawer 220, Battle Creek, Mich.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—"I WILL SEE TO IT"—THE GENtleman who saw the young man dragged off a coal cart by a police officer, evening of Aug. 14, near Madison-st. Police Station, will confer a great favor by addressing 174 Brown-st.

RUN AWAY—MY SON WILLIAM RYAN, AGED 14 years, the 22d June, 1872, left home on Monday morning the 18th inst. He has blue eyes, light, curly hair; wears worn and faded clothes; is about five feet high, round shouldered, a little cast in one eye, high narrow forehead, straight nose, and has very little to say. He left home without cause or provocation, and any tidings of his whereabouts will be gratefully received by his anxious parents. MICHAEL RYAN, Piper City, Ford Co., Illinois.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,087.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COPYIST. STATE salary wanted. Address I & J 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN DRY goods salesman, that speaks good English, at ERICKSON & AMUNDSON'S, No. 158 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, NOtions, and white goods jobbing house, wants to engage one or two salesmen who can control a large Western trade to sell either from the house, or by travelling with samples. First-class parties, and those familiar with the business, only need apply. Address, with full particulars, as to location and amount of trade, experience, &c. Box 2409, Philadelphia Post Office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, STRICTLY COMpetent, with good business qualifications, to take a position promising to be permanent, with good salary in the country. Address, with particulars, K 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH COMPETENT GROcer's clerk; must state salary expected, name, age, nationality, and where last employed. Address B & CO., care Carrier No. 23.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CLOTHING salesman; none other need apply. Address A 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH UNQUESTIONable references and who has experience in the retail dry goods and fancy goods business, can hear of a good situation by calling at 190 Blue Island-av.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK AT Bayley's Hotel, 653 State-st. Apply immediately.

WANTED—GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE-makers. Apply to ROBERT GRIFFITH, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD CAKE BAKER AT 36 COTtage Grove-av.

WANTED—A TUCK-POINTER—WE HAVE TWO buildings to do. Apply to EARNSHAW & GOBLE, 133 LaSalle-st., Builders' Exchange.

WANTED—A TINNER AT 633 BLUE ISLAND-AV., near Paulina-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FOREMAN CARPENTER; one that can handle men and is not afraid of work, corner of State and Adams-st. J. CLARK.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHIC operator. Apply at 122 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FINISHER ON CABINET WORK, and a driver for a furniture wagon. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 202 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER. STEADY work and good wages. Apply at MARTIN'S, 833 West Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A CANVASSER FOR THE PRINTING business, with a good city connection. To the right man a good salary will be paid. Address B 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—4 MEN AND 1 BOY TO WASH STONE at the Times building, good wages. Call early.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WHO CAN cut and fit and make children's clothes. At 328 West Madison-st., up stairs!

WILL THE LADIES WHO WISH TO MAKE Christmas presents call and examine our beautiful slippers, patterns for braiding and embroidery; also a fine line of imported designs for sacques and cloaks. Call and select from 2,500 beautiful designs of every description, at 326 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—4 SALESMEN; ALSO TEN MEN WITH small capital. Business Agency, 183 East Washington-st.

WANTED—AT WAGNER & KUHNS' LADIES' and Gents' Restaurant, 145 Dearborn-st., 20 white waiters.

WANTED—MEN FOR BUSINESS IN LARGE towns, to make $10 daily; no experience needed. Apply in basement 273 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 200 GOOD AXE MEN to get out ties on the Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad. Apply to H. J. DEAL, or J. H. BETHUNE, Charleston, Mo., 12 miles west of Cairo, Ill.

WANTED—3,000 LABORERS FOR CALIFORNIA & Texas Pacific and Cairo & Fulton Railroads; 2,000 for levee work, all South; wages $2.25 per day, and from $40 to $50 per month and board. Part free fare to all work; cheap tickets to all points South. Also 200 tie and axe men. C. V. SNELL & CO., 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 189 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR AN EASTERN boot and shoe house; one that controls a large trade in Eastern and Southern Illinois preferred. Address B 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING FOR EMPLOYMENT or business; all orders for help promptly filled. 218 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—MEN OF INTELLIGENCE, TO INTROduce our great labor saver; small capital, large profits; samples 50 cents. MERRILL & CO. 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—$5,000, ON GOOD REAL ESTATE SEcurity. Address, Y 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—THIS DAY—100 CORD-WOOD CHOPpers for Ohio; one year's work; part fare paid to those having baggage; also, 1,500 levee laborers for the South; cheap fares. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 161 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY TO MAKE fires and work about the house. Apply at 1180 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE MEN FOR WORK ON A farm near city. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, washing, ironing, and cooking; good wages and kind treatment can be assured. Apply at 17 Indiana-av., north of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO UPstairs work, and help take care of children. Apply at 291 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH GIRL OR woman who wants a good home, to take care of a child, wash, and make herself generally useful. Apply immediately at 1028 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. 1488 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Small family—lady and two children. Good wages paid. Call at 800 Washington-av., or Carroll-st., West Side.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER in small family. Call on Friday or Saturday at 104 Calumet-av.

WANTED—COOK; ALSO LAUNDRESS, $5 PER week. S. J. TOWSON, attorney-at-law, 70 Madison-st., corner State, Room 27.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, in a small family. Call on Friday and Saturday at 104 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. No washing. Must be competent. No. 727 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AT 14 NORTH GREEN-ST., ONE CHAMber-maid and diningroom girl.

WANTED—A COOK FOR FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE family; either English, Irish, Scotch, or Dane; also, hotel laundress, and girl for general housework. Apply at Intelligence Office, 383 State, corner Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family; no children. Apply at 1403 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS, TWO FIRST-class cooks for private families; also, a few German girls for housework. Mrs. THOMPSON, 1080 State-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD PASTRY COOK AT THE "Holly Tree," corner Market and Washington-sts.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 632 West Adams-st. Good wages paid.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL FOR WASHING dishes, and to help in kitchen. Wages, $4 a week. Apply at 1180 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE TO DO kitchen-work and the other as second-girl. References required. Apply at No. 20 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 73 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE WORK OF A small family. Apply to MRS. WARD, 128 Coolidge-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A PERMANENT HOME IS OFFERED to a good girl over 22 years old to take care of a house for a gentleman; other employment through the day permitted. Address O 41, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER, ALSO SEWING girl, at 307 Wabash-av.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON WHEELER & WILson Sewing Machine (none other need apply); good wages and steady employment all winter. Apply at 606 Sedgwick-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER. MUST BE A GOOD cook and washer. Apply, after 10 o'clock this morning, at 535 State-st., up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EIGHT EXPERIENCED GIRLS TO make boxes. No others need apply. 14 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT TO clerk in a millinery and fancy goods store. Call all week, between 10 and 12 a. m., at 169 North Wells-st.

WANTED—I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE in cash, for claims against all bankrupt insurance companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 21 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LIGHT OPEN BUGGY FOR SALE CHEAP. Inquire of O. H. BRADLEY, Sheriff's office, Old Court House.

BASSETT'S BOARDING STABLE, REAR OF 15, 17, and 19 Harmon-court. Personal attention given to the care of boarding horses. Horses kept on second floor.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED BAY MARES, weight 2,600, every way a first-class business team. Address for one day, M 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW FIRST-CLASS LIGHT AND heavy delivery wagons; also one new light platform spring truck, at 239 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS MARE USED TO city, or will trade for a safe. Address R 54, Tribune office.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS—GO TO HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st., for finest Portland sleighs.

WANTED—I WANT TO HIRE A HORSE, LIGHT wagon, and harness; also a single or double truck or express wagon for the winter. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock. F. CAMBELL, 139 West Polk-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND EXPRESS WAGON in good running order; also set of single harness, cheap for cash. EDKERSON & WORTHING, 68 Lake-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF HORSES TO BOARD by the month or for the winter, by V. FREDENHAGEN, Post Office address Downer's Grove, Ill. References, O. J. Slough, 804 State-st., or Reed & Sons, of Reed's Temple of Music, Sixteenth-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS NEW YORK MAKE, 7-octave, second-hand, rosewood piano, very cheap, at 275 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—TO RENT, A PIANO. ADDRESS A. F., Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO has had several years' experience as a bookkeeper, copyist, and letter writer. Can give the best of references. Address L R, No. 83 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, ANYthing but dry goods, by a first-class travelling man, or otherwise; long experience and can sell. Address B 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT DRY goods clerk wishes employment. Address RELIABLE, care Letter Carrier No. 21.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF long experience in the flour, grain, and commission business in Baltimore. City reference. Address S H R, 1230 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN OF considerable experience and unquestionable references, as bookkeeper, clerk, messenger, &c. in a bank. Address Q 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF MIDDLE age of some kind in office or store; accustomed to office work, keeping books, etc., to a very moderate salary expected, and willing to make himself useful to his employers. Address D 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A GENTLEMAN where he can make himself generally useful; capable of filling any office position; salary no object. Address Q 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRUGgist, to take charge of a store, with a view to an interest therein. Address S E M, Box 552.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SALESman, in the china and fancy goods trade. Address E. CROMPTON, 22 South Jefferson-st. Best of references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF seven years' experience in the drug business. Speaks German, French and English fluently. Best of references given. Address, E 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper. Has had 7 years' experience in bank. Good city references. Address P 19, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENgineer to run a stationary engine. Address Z 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT FURnace builder, (a bricklayer;) would contract (if preferable) to set boilers, ovens, heaters, etc. I have 30 years experience; reference, my work when finished. Address A 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CIVIL ENGINEER who has had experience in hydraulic and railroad engineering, and has had the best of educational advantages, both scientific and classical. Address immediately, A 47, office of Chicago Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PORK PACKING house, by a young man of 21, cooper by trade, to head barrels and make himself useful. Address M B M, Mendota, Ill., P. O. Box 482.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN—BY A German in private family; first-class man with horses, and good driver; the best city references. Address X 74, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN just arrived from England, as stud-groom or coachman, who thoroughly understands the business; also well acquainted with the care of racehorses. Apply or address with full particulars, X, Liverpool House, Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A competent man (a Scandinavian). Apply at 59 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A good family, who is willing to make himself useful in all things. Can drive and take care of horses. Address J. P. ANDERSON, 178 North Bremer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF steady habits, pleasing address, and not afraid of work, in some good business. Address J. E. CLAYTON, 786 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO HOTEL AND SALOON-keepers—By a bartender, with many years' experience in the business. Good city references. Address X 76, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, as porter, or any other kind of work; and by a respectable German person as chambermaid. Inquire at 613 Clybourn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING MAN. Have had experience as travelling man for first-class Sewing Machine Company, also for musical instruments. Address X 28, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do second work or housework for a small private family. Apply at 251 West Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMan as first-class cook; can give good reference from last employer. Apply at 102 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL; NOT particular what to do. Apply at No. 12 Currier-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AS CHAMBERMAID, waitress, or seamstress in a private family, by a Scotch girl: 3½ years in last situation. To be seen at 101 Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANYONE WISHING FOR female help, German, Norwegian, Swedes, and Bohemian, apply at 80 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island Depot.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, or second work, by a good girl with references. Apply at 750 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK for a private family or a private boarding-house. The South Side preferred. Please call at 491 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 3 COOKS, 4 NORwegian, 3 German, 3 Swede girls; first-class. MRS. HAMILTON'S, 48 South Union-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, one as second girl and one for general housework. Reference if required. Please call, for two days, at 471 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, AS CHAMbermaid or second work. Can be found at southeast corner of Wentworth-av. and Egan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AMERICAN FAMILIES in want of good Scandinavian girls, please call this morning, between 9 and 11, at MRS LYON'S office, 85 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do general housework in a private family. Inquire, for two days, at her present place, 774 West Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR AN ENGLISH WOMan (with two children, 7 and 9 years), is not afraid of work; 3 German girls, is cook, laundress, but can't speak English; 1 wet nurse, American; 1 housekeeper; 1 governess, Southern lady; 1 for second work and sewing, and 2 girls for Evanston, sisters; also, girls, with references, for hotels, restaurants, laundries, private houses, &c. 126 West Monroe-st., Star Employment Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework, in small family. X 84, Tribune Branch office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AT DRESS-MAKING OR to do general sewing by one that understands her business. Call at 394 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SEWing by hand and second work; no objection to doing general housework in a private family. Call at 683 Indiana-av., corner of Fourteenth-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A widower's family by an American lady fully competent to do all kinds of housework and sewing. Address E W, 711 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN a dry goods or fancy store, or any business that is light; can work Singer machine. Address FW, 371 Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE young lady to wait on reception room in photograph gallery or in a store. Address, for 4 days only, G 84 Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN WATCHES RETAILED 25 PER CENT discount from factory price lists. Gold and silver cases made to order; 2,000 gold and silver watches little used, at about half price. J. C. BARTLETT, Agent for American Watches, 208 East Madison-st.

BOYS' CLOTHING—1,000 SUITS STYLISH, AND all wool, at $5 to $8 each. The Winfield Manufacturing Co., 133 West Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A GOOD, PAYING boarding or lodging-house, for which the cash will be paid. Address A 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND TRANSIT ON HIRE or to buy. Apply 227 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH, A GOOD PANneled counter about 20 feet long; one with desk preferred. Apply to 204 East Lake-st.

WEDGWOOD'S BAND IS PREPARED TO FURnish music for private parties, balls, &c. Office 47 South Clark-st., Room 15. J. A. WEDGWOOD, Leader and Prompter.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN SOME ESTABlished business; can put in $2,000 cash, and personal attention. Good references given and required. Address H, Otis Block, Room 25.

WANTED — WORKINGMEN TO BUY THEIR tickets, to any point South or West, at reduced rates. Also, through tickets to or from Europe. Now is your chance for half rate. Apply to F. SCHARLACH, Room 3, 38 North Canal-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A SAFE; MUST BE AS GOOD as new, and medium sized. Inquire at 86 and 88 Jackson-st., corner Third-av.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT FIRST-class cannel coal is now for sale in Chicago. Office 13 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO CALL IN TO-DAY who wants to go with us to Colorado, and get a good home. Remember, Colorado is the healthiest and most prosperous country on the American Continent. Our terms are very liberal, both for single men and families. We furnish you work at $25 per month and board. Office, 209 West Madison-st. D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent Southwestern Colony.

50 ENERGETIC MEN CAN MAKE THEIR FORtune by purchasing a State or county right for a novel, useful article, just patented. It is used largely in the construction of every building; will exchange for real estate. Call at off ce, 65 East Madison-st., Room 16.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT residence on West Washington, east of Union Park, for a neat cottage and lot, and cash; cottage must be convenient to street or steam cars. Apply to Wm. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—3-STORY STORE NEAR COTtage Grove-av., paying large per centage in rental, for improved farm or land. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle, corner Madison.

TO EXCHANGE—SPLENDID STORE BUILDING, with two lots, in Kidder, Mo., for stock of dry goods, groceries, or cigars and tobacco, not to exceed $2,500. Kidder is on the H. & St. J. Railroad, near St. Joseph, and is one of the best business points in North Missouri. W R W, Otis Block.

WANTED—IMPROVED FARMS AND COUNTRY real estate in exchange for city business property, paying a large per centage. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle, corner Madison.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE, OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Machines repaired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 528 West Madison-st.; branch 280 Wabash-av.

STORM AT SEA.

Severe November Gales on the Atlantic Ocean.

Wreck of the Steamship Caroline and Bark Assyria.

Senator Sumner's Vivid Description of His Trip in the "Baltic."

Three Ocean Steamships Severely Battered.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Senator Sumner returned to-day, on the steamship Baltic. To a reporter, who visited him at the Brevoort House, he said: "I am not fully well yet; I have been with my doctor for a full hour to-day; many of my friends, English, as well as American, advised me to stay longer in Europe, and I think perhaps I might have been benefited by so doing, but I could not reconcile my mind to it. To a man of my sentiments it is a difficult thing to neglect his duty. I should not have been happy in Europe, knowing that my duty called me here. On the whole, I thought it best to come home. The news of the fire in Boston was a terrible shock to my feelings. I knew very well that I could do nothing to help them, but still I thought I ought to be here.

Mr. Sumner then gave the following characteristic narrative of a thrilling incident of his homeward voyage across the Atlantic: "We left Liverpool on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 14. We had gone on board early in the afternoon, but the tide was against us, and we were forced to wait. It was a most charming sail down the Irish Channel to Queenstown, and I began to flatter myself that I, who am very sensitive on that point, was to escape from the plague of sea sickness. I always looked from causes to effects, and I finally concluded that my good fortune was due to the large size of the ship, and I mentally resolved never again to go to sea in inferior vessels. I wrote jubilant letters to my friends in England, and sent them from Queenstown. I was in quite a fever of joy. We put to sea from Queenstown, and enjoyed pleasant weather until Monday, the 18th; then a gale arose. Captain Kennedy told me that in 133 voyages he had made across the Atlantic, he never saw its equal. The sea pounded our noble ship without mercy. I lay sick in my berth, and could hear the hammering of the heavy waves upon the solid iron which surrounded me. They stove in two of our boats, and broke the iron staunchions like pipe-stems; the water came into the cabin and state-rooms through the ventilators. All the ships of that line, you know, are well ventilated, and thereby hangs a tale. The ventilators which let in the air likewise let in the water. There was hardly a passenger whose berth was in a fit condition to sleep in; I had an entire state-room to myself, and the sofa and two berths were all water-soaked. The officers gave me temporary accommodation in some distant recess of the ship, which I could never have found myself. They led me there, and put me to bed. It was small and dark, but still it was dry, and there I entombed myself, and heard the waves pounding against our noble old ship. It was while I was in this seclusion on Monday, that the boats were visited so violently by the waves. On Tuesday I did not get up. Tremendous waves were rapping against the side of the ship, and it seemed as if they would stave everything to pieces. The steamer was very uneasy that night, and the sea ran high. On Wednesday at noon a vessel was sighted in the horizon. Her mizzen-mast was gone, and her flag Union down—a signal of distress. The Captain at once bore down upon her, and as we gradually drew nearer, her condition became more apparent. It was about 1 o'clock before the passengers became aware of it. I was at lunch. I hurried on deck, and there, full before me, at a distance, but still absolutely before me as in a frame, was this terrible picture of a ship dismasted and with a certain number of human beings standing upon the top of the cabin. The cabin was elevated above the deck, over which the sea was washing, and there they were huddled together. Captain Blanche told me afterward that they had been for forty-eight hours in the rigging. They had divided themselves into two squads, and climbed to the mast-heads. They had accumulated water and provisions up there, but to be in that position for forty-eight hours must have been terrible. The ship was without a rudder, drifting to and fro, and her sails were split, actually flying like so many ribbons as the hulk rolled restlessly about. What an immense area those four fellows must have travelled in the air? It was terrible. The Captain, in describing it to me, said that the deck at times was fifteen feet under water. The ship was loaded with timber, and they knew she could not sink as long as she held together. The danger was that the constant pressure of the masts upon the hull and keel would force her apart, and then she would be a mere *disjecta membra*. They saw our ship at 10 in the morning. It was the first glad sight they had seen for forty-eight hours. Captain Kennedy called for volunteers to man the life-boats. The first boat was quickly manned and commanded by the second officer. It was a touching sight to see that boat leave the side of our steamer, she seemed so small a thing to battle with those huge waves. The passengers crowded on deck and looked after her. She reached the wreck in safety. The officer drove her forward upon a towering wave. She neared the side of the drifting ship, and five men leaped upon her. Then she was headed again toward the steamer. The five rescued men were landed safely on our deck, but the boat lost her rudder, and was unable to return to the wreck. The second boat was under the command of the third officer. It reached the wreck and three men leaped aboard. Then a large wave carried it off. Two more of the sufferers were dragged aboard by ropes. One of these was a negro. The boat was large enough to take more, and the officer proposed to pull along side again; but the bow oarsman became stricken with panic, and his panic infected the whole crew. He cried out, "We can't take any more. If we touch that ship again we shall all go down. Pull!" Should the officer strike for the wreck again? He held a rope attached to the wreck, and he tried to pull the boat alongside, but the oarsman gave the word to pull for the ship again, and the officer was powerless. He had seven poor suffering creatures in the boat, and the sea was running very high. He submitted to his men, and returned to the steamer. The panic-struck oarsman was the first to strike our deck. There were still men clinging to the wreck, and another set of volunteers was called for. The sailors hung back. Then two of the saloon stewards came forward and offered to go. One of them took the bow oar, and the officer says he managed it with great skill. As soon as the wreck was reached three men leaped aboard. The Captain and one man were still on the wreck. "Pull again!" shouted the officer, and the noble-hearted stewards brought her alongside again. The Captain was the last man to leave the lost ship. The passengers of our steamer were all very much touched by the scene, and in the evening at dinner, at the suggestion of many, I called the attention of the saloon passengers to what we had that day witnessed. My remarks were followed by others, who suggested that contributions be taken for our own heroic sailors and the poor fellows who had been shipwrecked. A Committee was appointed, of which I was the Chairman, to collect and distribute subscriptions. In a few hours we had collected upward of £84—$420. The next day we held a session of our Committee to decide as to the proper method of distributing the money. There were many things to be considered, and we conducted the business in true Congressional style. The session lasted three or four hours, and we had before us Captains Kennedy and Blanche, and the two officers who had commanded the boats. We finally decided on the following distribution: We gave £2 to each of our own seamen, except those who had practically mutinied, who went to the wreck. To them we gave nothing. To those who went to the wreck twice, we gave £4; to each of the brave stewards who, not being sailors, did seamen's duty, we gave £4; to Captain Kennedy, we gave £10, with instructions to have a ring made for each of the two officers, with an appropriate inscription. To each of the shipwrecked sailors we gave £1; to the third officer of the Assyria, £3; to the second officer, £5; and the balance, some £17, we presented to Capt. Blanche as Chairman of the Committee. I made this report to the passengers, and they unanimously approved it. And now, sir, "taking his legs from the chair and smiling," I have told you all I know about the wrecks of the Assyria. She was an English vessel, bound from Quebec to Plymouth.

Reporter—How long do you intend to remain in New York?

Mr. Sumner—I shall stop here until Thursday.

Reporter—And then to Boston?

Mr. Sumner—Oh, no; to Washington.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The steamship Baltic, from Liverpool, arrived this morning, having had a remarkably rough passage. She brought with her the Captain and crew of the ship Assyria, of Newcastle, England, which was water-logged, and abandoned. On the 19th, during a heavy gale, a ship, which proved to be the Assyria, was sighted off the port bow, with her main-topmast gone, and flying a signal of distress. The course of the steamer was at once altered, and in about an hour the disabled vessel was reached, when it was found to be water-logged and completely helpless. Arrangements were at once made to rescue the crew of the ill-fated ship, which was finally accomplished, and after great difficulty and danger by a volunteer boat's crew from the steamer. The party rescued numbered 19. At the instance of Charles Sumner, who was a passenger on the Baltic, a collection was taken up among the passengers for the benefit of the rescued crew, and of the officers and men who saved them.

The steamship Egypt, which arrived yesterday, encountered a heavy gale on the 18th, and the waves, which broke over her deck poured down into the cabin, setting everything afloat. The water on the saloon deck was two feet deep. During the gale the steam funnels and ventilators were swept away, and such was the force of the waves that the iron pumping apparatus was twisted so to be practically useless. Two of the boats were smashed, one of them being completely demolished.

The steamship Europa, just arrived from Glasgow, 9th, reports encountering on the 18th a terrific hurricane, with the sea fearfully high. The ship, laboring heavily and shipping large quantities of water, hove to for seventeen hours, with split sails, etc. On the 21st she passed a large steamship bound west with the loss of her foremast, boats, etc.

The steamship Carolina, Captain Morgan, from Baltimore for Liverpool, Oct. 26, was found in a sinking condition by the bark Magnus Lagaboter, and the Captain, his wife, and twenty-five men were brought to this port.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The *Herald* furnishes the following account of the loss of the steamship Caroline. She left Baltimore Oct. 26, for Queenstown; encountered a terrific westerly gale Nov. 4, the ship scudding before it under all steam, but shipping heavy seas which broke up the engineers' and mates' houses, staving in the front of the galley, washing all berths down on starboard side and filling the stoke hole. At noon the wind veered suddenly to the northward, blowing a hurricane with a tremendous sea, the ship coming to against her port helm, filling the fore-deck with water, which ran down upon the boilers. At 2 p.m. the starboard fires were out, and at 8 the port fire was also extinguished. The donkey engine being unable to work the pumps, all hands were set to work at 8 p.m. bailing with buckets, the water still gaining. At 11, they began to throw the cargo overboard as the last means of keeping the ship afloat. At midnight there were ten feet of water in the hold. Pumping, bailing, and throwing cargo overboard continue till the 14th. The leak gaining, the crew complained of exhaustion, and asked the Captain to let them take to the boats. He told them the half-sunken ship was better than the open boat, and they recommenced work. The water gained to five feet in the hold and nine in the engine room, the crew still heaving cargo when the bark Magnus Lagobeter hove in sight, answered the signals of distress, took the crew on board, and brought them to New York.

THE FIRE DEMON.

Destructive Conflagrations at Abbeville, S. C., Milledgeville, Ga., Sandusky, O., Bloomington, Ill., and Elsewhere.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 25.—Fuller particulars have been received of the destructive conflagration at Abbeville, in this State, on Sunday, Nov. 17. The four principal stores of the town were burned, as were also the offices of the County Clerk, Sheriff, and County Commissioners, together with all their papers and the public books and records. A. M. Hill lost his fine residence and large store, and had but little insurance. The total losses reach about $75,000; the total insurance does not exceed $15,000. The business interests of the town have been paralyzed, its best buildings being in ruins, its leading merchants almost crushed, and the legal documents of the county in ashes.

The fire at Milledgeville, Ga., on Friday, destroyed property valued at $100,000, including the Milledgeville Hotel and Newell's blocks, in which were several large stores.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 26.—A fire broke out about midnight last night at Sandusky, O., in the engine-room of the Sandusky Wheel Company's works, and spread with such rapidity that in two hours all of the company's shops, finished stock, and machinery, and nine dwellings and a barn on the south were in ashes. The Wheel Company saved their warehouses and rough stock. Their loss is estimated at $100,000, on which there is an insurance of about $40,000. The loss on the dwellings destroyed will probably be from $16,000 to $20,000, with an insurance of about $5,000. Two hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment by the destruction of the wheel works.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 26.—The woolen mill of Moyers & Son, in the south part of this city, was destroyed by fire last night, with its contents, including a large lot of wool owned by William Perry, of this city. The total loss is nearly $40,000, insured in good companies for $17,500, of which $2,000 is upon the wool destroyed.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 26.—A fire last night totally destroyed N. C. Ryan's grocery, on Main street, near Fifth. Loss not over $5,000; insured for about half that amount in the Ætna and Underwriters'. The safety of the *Times* office and the bank, near by, was due to the perfect calm prevailing at the time.

A fire at Dunleith, Ill., early this morning, destroyed the dry goods store of T. & J. Maguire; loss between $8,000 and $10,000; fully insured in the Ætna, Underwriters', Allemania, National, and North Missouri. Also N. M. Bratt's hardware store; loss, $3,000; insurance, $1,500 in the National. Several families living over both of these stores lost everything. Probably the aggregate loss is $6,000. The large ice-house belonging to C. Laeffler was also destroyed; loss estimated at $1,500 to $2,000.

CENTRALIA, Pa., Nov. 26.—A fire this morning destroyed five houses, including Piper's Hotel and the Western Union Telegraph Office; loss, $30,000; partially insured.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Nov. 26.—The loss by fire last night to N. C. Ryan's grocery was $7,000; insured for $2,000 in the Ætna, and $2,000 in the Underwriters. The loss to the adjoining buildings was small, probably $300.

The fire at Dunleith, Ill., destroyed T. & J. Maguire's dry goods store. Loss, $11,300; insured for $3,300 in the Ætna, of Hartford; $800 in the North Missouri; $1,000 in the Alemannia, of Cleveland; $2,700 in the Underwriters, of New York, and $500 in the National, of Hannibal. The hardware store of N. M. Pratt was entirely destroyed. Loss, $3,000; insured for $1,500 in the National of Hannibal. The families living in the second stories of these buildings lost all. Charles Loeffler had a saloon and bar fixtures damaged to the amount of $300.

DETROIT, Nov. 26.—The Congregational Church, Grand Rapids, was burned this morning. It was occupied as a tenement house and by small stores. Loss, $14,000; insured for $10,000.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 26.—The insurance on the property destroyed by the fire last night at Sandusky, O., amounts to $58,300, distributed among the following companies: Underwriter's, $10,000; St. Pauls, $5,000; Franklin, of Wheeling, $5,000; Lycoming, $5,000; Amazon, $7,000; North Missouri, $5,000; National, of Bangor, $2,500; Brewer's, of Milwaukee, $2,500; Howard, of New York, $2,000; Alemannia, Cleveland, $2,000; Firemen's, of Dayton, $2,000; Westchester, N. Y., $2,000; Connecticut, of Hartford, $2,000; Royal, $800; Insurance of North America, $2,000; Home, N. Y., $800; Farmers', Merchants', and Manufacturers', of Hamilton, $2,000; Sun, of Cleveland, $700; of which $50,000 was on the Wheel Company's works, the balance on the dwelling houses. It is thought that the Wheel Company will rebuild their works as soon as practicable.

The Anthropo-Hipporhinorrhea.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 26.—Three cases of men attacked with the veritable epizootic have occurred in this vicinity, one at Ottawa and two at Marseilles. The symptoms are sore throats, ending in a profuse discharge at the nostrils; the patient loses his appetite and becomes painfully stiff. The best physicians do not hesitate to pronounce it to be the horse epidemic, but have not yet resorted to blankets and warm mash.

John Muirhead, a farmer from Orchard Lake, Mich., fell from the third story window to Michigan avenue sidewalk, in Detroit, yesterday, and was fatally injured.

FOREIGN.

The French Entanglement Believed to be Unravelled.

Continuance of the Gale on the English Coast.

Revolutionary Movements in Spain.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The differences between the Executive and the Legislative Departments of the Government continue, and the situation is regarded as very serious.

There is great excitement over affairs at Versailles. It is announced that the members of the Right and Left Centre have determined to support the Committee appointed to draft a reply to the message of Thiers, as embraced in its report.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Despatches from Paris say that the Radical journals are violent in their language, and declare that a terrible revolution will follow the overthrow of the Government of Thiers.

The same journals accuse the Legitimists, the Orleanists, and Imperialists of having formed a coalition for the downfall of the present Government. General Changarnier is also charged with aiming to secure power.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The minority of the Committee on the Address who disagree with the report made by the majority, have adopted a resolution to propose to the Assembly the nomination of a committee of thirty-five members of that body, with instructions to present a bill establishing Ministerial responsibility, and embodying the constitutional reforms necessary to secure the regular working of Republican Government. The resolution has been submitted to Thiers, and he expresses his entire approval of it.

A reception, which was largely attended, was given at the Executive Mansion last night. Marshal MacMahon was present, and the greeting between that officer and Thiers was marked by the utmost cordiality. General Ladmirault, the Military Governor of Paris, who was present, said, during the conversation, that the City of Paris supported the President in the present contest with parties of the Assembly.

PARIS, Nov. 26—Evening.—The majority report of the Committee on the Address was read in the Assembly this afternoon. It is a strong indictment against the Radical party, and insists on the establishment of a responsible Ministry as a means of fighting Radicalism. The majority of the Committee asked for the immediate consideration of the report. The minority moved that it be postponed until Thursday. The motion to postpone was carried by a vote of 356 yeas to 332 nays. The result is regarded as a very favorable indication for the Government. The President's supporters in the Assembly believe that this vote virtually ends the crisis, and that a similar majority is sure for the Government next Thursday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The weather here, to-day, is fair, but at many other points local storms prevail.

Robert Bowles has been remanded to jail until the 4th of December, when the hearing of his case will be had.

Queen Victoria has sent $2,000 to Italy, for the benefit of the sufferers by the inundation.

The case of Hepworth Dixon *vs.* the proprietors of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, for libel, opened to-day, Justice Bovill presiding. The Judge was suddenly taken ill, and obliged to leave the Bench. Judge Bretts succeeded him, and the hearing was resumed. Dixon went on the stand and gave an account of his American experiences, showing that he was well received everywhere in the United States.

Vessels arriving from sea report that the gale continues, but not with the severity of Saturday last. Several of the English seaport towns have been considerably damaged by the violence of the storm.

Reports of marine disasters are constantly coming to hand. The ship Lochleven Flower, from Birdiansk, Russia, for Falmouth, was lost at sea with all on board. The ships Electric, Captain Peyn, from New York, Oct. 24, for Hamburg, and Chance, from Pensacola, for Sunderland have also been lost at sea. Their Captains and crews were rescued by the bark Holmstrand, from New York for Queenstown, and landed at the latter port. The ship Royal Adelaide, which sailed from this city several days since for Sydney, New South Wales, was totally wrecked off Portland, and several passengers drowned.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—A despatch from Santander reports that a riot occurred in that city yesterday, but was soon suppressed.

The Province of Murcia has been placed under martial law.

Additional troops have been despatched to Andalusia.

Senor Sequilla, President of the Cabinet Council, made a statement in the Cortes to-day, of the condition of affairs in the Provinces. He said troops had been sent to Andalusia, where the roving bands were committing depredations, and others would soon follow.

There had been disturbances in Velez and Malaga, but they were soon suppressed. Murcia had been declared in a state of siege, and placed under martial law.

In the City of Santander a riot occurred yesterday which was suppressed by the National Guards. Four of the rioters were arrested. There had also been slight disturbances at Gisson, in the Province of Oveido. There were indications of disorder in Almeria, and troops were being concentrated in different points in that Province.

Senor Zorilla said but little importance was attached by the Government to these demonstrations.

MADRID, Nov. 26 Evening.—The only Republican band in Murcia has been dispersed.

The disturbances attempted in Saragossa were quickly suppressed.

EGYPT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A special from London says that the Khedive's expedition consists of 5,000 men, and is commanded by Purdy Bey. It goes to Zanzibar in transports, with the ostensible intention of joining Dr. Livingstone and cooperating with him, if agreeable; otherwise, to act independently, in solving the problem of the sources of the Nile under Egyptian colors. It is, however, doubtful whether the expedition is intended to join Dr. Livingstone or meet Sir Samuel Baker, or open a new line of operations in Abyssinia.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet passed the Counting Reform bill, by a vote of 288 against 91.

CANADA.

HORNBURY, Ont., Nov. 26.—The propeller Matty Ward is still aground between Hornbury and Collingwood. Eight men were lost in endeavoring to get ashore in a small boat. Three fishing boats, last night, took off nine passengers safely.

Railroad News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 26.—The Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction Railroad was sold to-day, at bankrupt sale, to D. McLaren, for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, for $1,000,000. There were no other *bona fide* bidders.

DUBUQUE, Nov. 26.—The Davenport & St. Paul Railroad was completed to Strawberry Point, Delaware County, Iowa, last night. The citizens entertained the tracklayers with an oyster supper.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 26.—The *quo warranto* case of the Railroad Commissioners against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company for discriminating in the freight tariff in favor of Bloomington and against way stations, was decided to-day against the railroad company.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—The Indianapolis & Cincinnati Junction Railroad was sold, at noon, by order of a decree of the Court. It was purchased by President McLaren, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad for $1,000,000, of which $50,000 is paid down and the remainder in twenty days.

DETROIT, Nov. 26.—To-day, Mr. Joy and other railroad officials made a tour over the new Bay City Railroad to Otter Lake, sixty miles distant, to which the road is completed. The whole line to Bay City will be running this season, weather permitting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—A Convention was held to-day in Redwood City, San Mateo County, to consider the question of narrow gauge railroads in that county. There was a large attendance, many prominent business men of this city being there to take part in the deliberations. The enterprise was very favorably considered. They propose no connection with existing roads but mainly an effort in their own behalf, relying on San Francisco material aid and cooperation. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the interests of the citizens require the construction of the road from San Francisco to the southern boundary of the county and that a company be organized for that purpose, with ample guaranties of good faith to the stockholders. The Convention voted an Executive Committee, to consist of four men from each township, and one from the county at large, be appointed by the Chairman of the Convention and called together by him for the transaction of further business. This is considered a very important event in view of the railroad interests of this city, cheap roads and transportation for the people of the State and coast.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL INTRIGUES AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 26.—Now that the Senatorial succession is settled in favor of Governor Oglesby, the further question is also settled that General Beveridge will be Governor of the State for the remainder of the term, after Oglesby shall resign to take his seat in the Senate. This condition of affairs has suggested to Senators-elect a vacancy in the office of President of the Senate. According to the eighteenth section of Article 5 of the Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, and shall vote only when the Senate is equally divided. The Senate shall choose a President *pro tem.* to preside in case of the absence or impeachment of the Lieutenant Governor, or when he shall hold the office of Governor.

A lively contest is already going on among the Republicans-elect for the position of President *pro tem.* of the Senate. The Hon. P. H. Sanford, of Knox County, is most prominently spoken of for the place.

There are a number of others, among whom is Senator Whiting, of Bureau County, who aspire to the position. Indeed, so far as your correspondent has prosecuted his inquiries, he has found no Senator who is totally disinclined to accept the place. Even Senator Short, of Vermilion County, whose majority was 147 in a district which gave the remainder of his ticket 2,000 majority, is said to be "willin'." Altogether, there will be a spirited contest for the position of presiding officer of the Senate.

The defeat of Judge W. H. Underwood, of the St. Clair County District, for the Senate, is very much regretted by his friends, in view of this vacancy. Their only consolation is that, although he was beaten in a largely Republican District, it was by the Hon. James Hinchcliffe, who will fill his place on the floor of the Senate.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A special despatch received from Raleigh, N. C., at the *Tribune* bureau, to-night, says that only one ballot was taken to-day for United States Senator, in place of Pool. The Conservatives, having a clear majority of 23, were unable to unite on a candidate, and a split occurred. The joint ballot stood: Vance, 78; Pool, 73; and Merrimon, 18. It is believed in Raleigh, to-night, that to-morrow the Republicans, who to-day voted for Pool, will unite with the Merrimon men and elect the latter. The main object of the Republicans is to defeat Vance, who is very obnoxious to them.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 26.—The branch of the Legislature at the Capitol did nothing special to-day. The other branch sent a Committee to wait on the new Governor (Lewis). The Committee reported that they had waited on the Governor, and that he would communicate to-morrow. The Committee also stated that he (the Governor) gave reasons for his delay, which it was best to communicate in caucus. They then adjourned, The spectators retired, and the body became a Republican caucus. The result of their deliberations, or the purport of the Governor's statement to them, is not known. It is rumored, however, that a Committee of Ten was appointed to confer with a like Committee from the Conservative side.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Nov. 26.—The Legislature assembled to-day. Lee, colored, was elected Speaker of the House.

A disposition to reduce the Governmental expenses is already manifest. Governor-elect Moses will be inaugurated Monday next.

Governor Scott has been sick, but is now improving.

THE NEW ORLEANS ELECTION FRAUDS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—In the Federal Court in the case of Kellogg *vs.* Warmoth *et al.*, plaintiff's counsel filed five thousand affidavits of voters to the effect that they had been deprived of the right to register and vote. The Court granted the opposing counsel's permission to file counter affidavits. Hon Thomas J. Semmes made an argument for the defendants, after which the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

THE NEW YORK SENATORSHIP.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Ex-Governor Morgan has written a letter declining to be a candidate for election to the United States Senate, and it is understood that Senator Conkling will be re-elected, almost without opposition, by the Legislature, which is to meet in January.

NEW YORK RETURNS.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—The official vote of New York State gives the following; Grant's majority, 53,525; Dix, for Governor, 54,581; Robinson, for Lieutenant Governor, 47,594; Tremain, for Congressman-at-Large, 8,361.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Advices received here indicate a serious doubt as to the re-election of Poole to-day to the United States Senate from North Carolina.

RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR MORTON.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 26.—At the election of a United States Senator by the Legislature, this morning. O. P. Morton had a majority on the joint ballot of 19.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A number of prominent business-men are about to inaugurate a new reform organization, to take the place of the Committee of Seventy. A. Gilsey is at present the exponent of the movement.

IOWA RETURNS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 26.—The Board of Canvassers made a second attempt to-day to canvass the Iowa Presidential vote. As now given, Grant's majority over Greley is 60,114; over Greeley and O'Conor, 57,912.

THE VOTE OF MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—The official vote of Missouri for President is announced as follows: Greeley, 151,433; Grant, 119,196; O'Conor, 2,429.

NEW JERSEY RETURNS.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 26.—Grant's official majority in New Jersey is 14,591. The vote of the State is 171,025, or 12,183 greater than last year.

Attempted Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 26.—Intelligence reached here, to-day, that Mr. Henry Phillips, an old and leading member of the Beardstown, Illinois, bar, had attempted suicide by taking laudanum. It was only by the prompt and vigorous use of proper antidotes that his life was saved. It is believed that Mr. Phillips was impelled to the attempt to destroy his life by despondency of mind, resulting from the excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—John Lord, son of Mr. Lord, President of the rolling-mill of this city, shot himself, at Terre Haute, a few days ago, the bullet striking him in the forehead, and ranging over his head, coming out at the back, without injuring the skull. He was well cared for and next day disappeared, and has not since been heard from. His rejection by a daughter of a wealthy Terre Haute gentleman, at whose house the shooting was done, is said to be the cause. The report causes considerable excitement here.

Religious.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 26.—The anniversary exercises of the Methodist Churches of the United States were continued to-day. The question of amusements was debated by Revs. J. H. Vincent, W. X. Ninde, J. H. McCarthy, and Drs. Hatfield, Duryea, and others, and ended by the passage of a resolution that amusements confessedly immoral, or which chill spirituality or promote worldliness, should be discouraged. The session closed this evening with an address by Dr. Vincent.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

What Superintendent Pickard Learned While in Boston.

Several of Our Schools Closed Because They Cannot Be Heated with Poor Coal.

The Judiciary Committee to Investigate the Claim Against J. Y. Scammon.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, President King in the chair. There were also present the following Inspectors: Bishop, Goggin, Hambleton, Hesing, Prussing, Reynolds, Richberg, Runyan, Stone, Wells, Wilce.

WHAT HE LEARNED ABROAD.

Superintendent Pickard presented and read a communication, setting forth his experiences from a visit to the public schools of Boston. Among the notes of interest were the following: No public schools were burned; no teachers were burned out, and they were in no need of assistance. He also read a communication giving the result of his visit to the Cincinnati public schools, which was ordered published.

HOSE FOR THE SCHOOL HOUSES.

Inspector Stone offered a resolution directing the Supply Agent to purchase hose for all the school houses heated with steam. It was adopted.

IRREGULAR PAYMENTS.

A communication was received from a school-furniture dealer, complaining of irregularities in payment.

Commissioner Runyan said the complaint was a just one. He moved that a communication be sent to the Comptroller, asking his reasons, if he had any, for not paying the bills. The motion prevailed.

An offer of Jacob Weil and J. Quincy Adams to lease two lots on the corner of Clark and Harrison street, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with power to act.

ATTENDANCE.

The Superintendent presented his monthly statistics, showing that during November the number of pupils enrolled was, 30,236; average number belonging, 27,592; average daily attendance, 26,204.

The contract for the heating apparatus for the Jones School was given to Crane Bros. at their bid of $7,000.

INFERIOR COAL.

The Committee on Supplies reported that the contractor, Hedstrom, was furnishing coal for the use of the Board in the various schools very much inferior to that specified in his contract with the City Comptroller.

Various Inspectors reported several schools closed during the cold weather, on account of the failure of the coal to give heat.

On motion the Clerk was instructed to notify Mr. Hedstrom that unless coal was furnished by him in conformity with his contract, it would be purchased elsewhere, and the extra expense be charged to him.

BILLS.

The Committee on Finance reported bills from the school tax fund of $8,386.39; from the school building fund, $8,109.05; from the school fund, $580.

APPOINTMENTS, TRANSFERS, RESIGNATIONS.

The Committee on Appointment of Teachers reported as follows:

Appointments—Emma A. Upham, Mary Beebe, Mary E. Barnes, Julia L. Clinton, Mary J. Jones, E. C. Tracy, M. L. Egan, Fannie Hannan, Hattie J. Brown, Kate Goggin, Sarah Gils, Julia A. Smith, Sophie B. Gates, Kate Dixon, Mary G. Jackson, Adelaide Herrick, Emily A. Gavin, Ellen W. Alexander, Lizzie P. Justin, Lena Troendle, Emma G. Frazer, Alice A. Bigelow, Mary P. Clay, Mary V. Price, E. Mather, Mary D. Le Baron, Susan J. Leary, Jennie Spratt, and Louise A. Chandler.

Transfers—Mary E. Nourse, from the Lincoln to the Brown School; Mary E. Bent, from the Mitchell to the Third avenue School; Alice L. Barnard, from the Wentworth Avenue to the Harrison Street School; Lillian E. W. Skoats, from the Haven to the Douglas School; Mary E. Tilley, from the Cottage Grove Avenue to the Haven School; Anna L. Hill, from the Haven to the Franklin School; Virginia Duprey, from the Pearson to the Franklin School; Flora E. Shepard, from the Pearson to the Franklin School; Mary O'Brien, from the Newberry to the Franklin School; Mary G. Keshaw, from the Newberry to the Franklin School; B. Agnes Enwright, from the Kinzie to the Franklin School; Mary Mann, from the Clarke to the Polk School; Anna A. Ackart, from the Newberry to the Franklin; Lizzie Davis, from the Carpenter to the Hayes School; Louise M. Dunning, from the Franklin to the Carpenter School; Jane Dougal, from the Newberry to the Ogden School; Letta C. Boylan, from the Lincoln to the Ogden School; L. Laberton, from the Lincoln to the Ogden School; Lydia Howe, from the Polk to the Ogden School; Belle McLaren, from the Cottage Grove Avenue to the Ogden School; Eliza A. Miller, from the Newberry to the Ogden School, Hattie M. Butterfield, from the Scammon to the Kinzie School; Mary E. Minnis, from the Clarke to the Kinzie; Alice Gurney, from the Washington to the Franklin School; Louisa L. Wilmans, from the Sangamon to the Newberry School; Hattie P. Phillips, from the Washington to the Skinner School; Harriet A. McDowell, from the Polk to the Sangamon School.

Confirmations—Pauline M. Reed, Emma Gasso, Lini Trendle, Emelia S. Reed, Mary L. Allison, Nellie M. Stearns, M. Lula Stevens, J. Walsh, Ida M. Edwards, N. A. Williamson, Julia E. Reilly, Anna Cronens, Mary A. Carr, Hattie C. Bigelow, Mary E. Cilley, Anna Kilis, Letitie M. Harvey, Ida Gillson, Anna M. Justin, Mary E. Mann, Lizzie A. Miner, Kate Dalton, Kate Walsh, L. C. Litka, Mary A. Flanders, Lizzie K. Mullins, Mary E. O'Brien, Ida Dennis, Alice S. Barnard, Addie M. Hubbard, Lizzie C. Smith, Anna J. Caldwell, Ella C. Rusco, Annie E. Miegran, Grace A. Lamb, Helen F. Smith, Phebe Bride.

Resignation—Myra Tyndale, of the Dore School.

The report was concurred in.

PARTIAL CERTIFICATES.

The Committee on Examination of Teachers recommended the following candidates for partial certificates: Lizzie T. Ambrose, Myrtella Colbert, Emma G. Frazer, Frances C. Shipman, Jessie F. Day, Sophia B. Adams, Mary F. Kane, Mary B. Brice.

THE SCAMMON CLAIM.

On motion of Commissioner Richberg, the Committee on Judiciary was instructed to investigate and report to the Board what had been done by the authorities of the city toward recovering from J. Young Scammon the $20,000 owed by him to the city; whether the persons who had received money to prosecute the claim had done their duty; and what the expenses of the case had hitherto been to the city.

The Board adjourned.

A RECKLESS ENGINEER.

A Train of Cars Dashed Through a Crowd of Citizens—A Man's Leg Amputated by the Wheels.

An accident happened at Fairview Station, foot of Douglas place, on the Illinois Central Railroad, yesterday morning. Two or three hundred persons were at the depot awaiting the arrival of the Hyde Park train, many of them standing on either side of the track. The train came up on time, and a general rush was made to get aboard. Just then the Cincinnati express going south rushed along on the adjoining track at the rate of twenty miles an hour, going through the crowd of people as if they were a flock of sheep. Only one person, strange to say, was injured. This was W. B. Taylor, of No. 16 Johnson place, whose right leg was taken off below the knee. The other persons, by jumping to one side and falling flat on the ground between the two tracks, escaped injury. Mr. Taylor was attended to by a physician who was present, and subsequently taken to his home. It is probable that his leg will have to be amputated above the knee, as the bone was much crushed and the flesh frightfully lacerated. Those who witnessed the affair spoke of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in any but complimentary terms, and characterized the running of trains within the city limits at such a rate of speed, as it was claimed the Cincinnati express was going when it passed Fairview, as an outrage which should be prevented in the future by an appeal to the Courts.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

The fire alarm telegraph line was completed to the North Side city limits yesterday. It ends at the corner of Southport and Webster avenues, where there is to be a new fire engine stationed. All the lines are now in excellent working order.

William Allen, the man who poisoned himself with laudanum, as mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, died from the effects of the dose between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning. An inquest was held, but no additional facts concerning the reasons which induced him to make away with himself were elicited. The verdict was death by suicide.

A terrible railroad accident occurred yesterday morning at Fairview Station, near the foot of Douglas place, on the Illinois Central Line. A man named N. D. Taylor, residing at No. 15 Johnson place, in this city, was standing near the track waiting for the accommodation train going into the city. The Cairo Mail came dashing along, and he, not being able to get out of the way, was thrown to the ground, the wheels of the locomotive passing over his leg, tearing it off at the knee. He also sustained other severe injuries. He was taken to his home in the city, where he died during the afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Points.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—Probabilities—For the lower lakes, northerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy, but clearing weather, with possibly light snow to-morrow. In the Middle and Eastern States, light rain to-night, followed by clearing and cold weather to-morrow. From the Ohio Valley southward over the Gulf and South Atlantic States, prevailing northwesterly winds, occasional light rain and cloudy weather, clearing to-morrow with lower temperature. In the Northwest, and thence extending over the upper lakes and Michigan, northwesterly winds, occasional light snow, clearing and very cold weather. Warning signals ordered at Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Grand Haven.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 26.—A heavy snow storm prevails throughout the whole of Northern Iowa, to-night, and fears are entertained that it will cause much trouble to railroad travel in that section.

THE PRESIDENTAL ELECTION.

The following table gives the vote or majorities in the several States, corrected upon latest and most trustworthy reports, with the vote for President in 1868:

	1872.					1868.	
	Greeley...	Grant...	O'Conor.	Black....	Scattering	Seymour.	Grant...
Alabama. ...	....	12,000	....	....	....	....	....
Arkansas. ...	....	7,000	....	....	....	....	....
California ...	37,688	49,054	881	....	....	54,078	54,592
Connecticut.	45,875	50,634	208	186	50	47,951	50,996
Delaware ...	10,208	11,116	....	....	....	10,980	7,623
Florida......	....	3,500	....	....	....	....	....
Georgia	12,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois......	184,770	241,248	3,058	....	....	199,143	250,293
Indiana	....	23,000	....	....	....	....	....
Iowa	71,121	130,130	2,202	....	....	74,040	120,399
Kansas......	....	33,709	....	....	....	....	....
Kentucky ...	98,756	89,421	2,380	....	....	115,889	39,566
Louisiana ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maine	29,020	60,759	....	....	....	42,396	70,426
Maryland ...	67,687	66,760	....	....	....	62,357	30,438
Mass.	....	75,000	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan ...	....	50,000	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota ..	....	21,000	....	....	....	....	....
Mississippi .	....	40,000	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri. ...	151,433	119,196	2,429	....	....	59,788	85,671
Nebraska....	....	10,000	....	....	....	....	....
Nevada......	....	2,000	....	....	....	....	....
N. Hamp'e..	31,496	37,236	....	....	202	31,224	38,191
New Jersey.	....	14,557	....	....	....	....	....
New York...	388,279	440,629	1,454	201	....	429,883	419,883
N. Carolina.	....	20,000	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio.........	244,321	281,852	1,163	2,100	162	238,700	280,128
Oregon......	....	2,500	....	....	....	....	....
Penn	211,961	349,629	....	....	....	[illegible]	342,280
Rh. Island..	5,329	13,667	....	....	....	6,548	12,993
S. Carolina.	....	49,256	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee...	94,364	84,931	....	....	....	26,311	56,757
Texas........	25,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont....	10,947	41,487	593	....	21	12,045	[illegible]
Virginia	91,654	93,468	....	....	....	119,535	[illegible]
W. Virginia.	....	2,000	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin ..	86,475	104,987	....	....	....	84,710	108,857

NOTE—Virginia did not vote for President, in 1868, and the vote given is that for Governor, in May, 1869.

The Horse Disease.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 26.—A number of coal and produce vessels are arriving, but their discharging of cargo is hindered by the horse disease.

BLOOMINGTON, Nov. 26.—The horse disease is raging here with great severity. The street cars and transportation companies have suspended operations.

DUBUQUE, Nov. 26.—The horse disease continues on the increase. Fully 400 cases are reported in this city up to the present time, though of a mild type. Only two deaths are reported. The weather is very favorable for the disease.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 26.—The epizootic broke out here to-day for the first time, and is rapidly spreading. To-night not less than fifty horses in the city are ill with the disease.

CLINTON, Iowa, Nov. 26.—The epizootic has at last arrived, though nothing was said about it till the Dubuque people had been here, and some jokingly observe they brought it. There is quite a large number of cases in the city, but in mild form.

In Fulton, Ill., and in a few towns west of here, it also prevails to limited extent.

PRINCETON, Ill. Nov. 26.—The horse disease is about the same as first reported. No deaths have yet occurred. The disease is spreading to some extent in the country.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Nov. 26.—The "hippo-rhinorohea" has broken out among the horses at work on the grading of the C., O. & St. Jo Railroad, and nearly 1,000 of them are disabled, requiring a partial suspension of the work. Hand-carts and oxen are in active demand, and the contractors expect to finish on time.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 26.—The weather cleared off nicely to-day, and quite a number of vehicles were seen on the streets, but principally drawn by oxen, while many horses and mules at work showed unmistakable signs of disease. The Southern Express Company have resorted to the use of flat cars on the streets of the railroad track, with men as the motive power, to get their freight to the depot. The Memphis City Transfer Company are using oxen to the omnibus and baggage wagons. The disease has assumed a more malignant form since the wet and cold weather of the past forty-eight hours. Business is seriously embarrassed by the inability of shippers to get cotton to the depots, while even green grocers have to resort to handcarts to deliver goods. Mrs. Oates was drawn to the Grand Opera House last night through the rain in a hack, manned by eight negroes; while a public spirited young citizen went for his bride on an ox.

Ocean Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 28.—The steamship Manhattan has arrived.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 26.—The steamer Pictou, which was supposed to have been lost in the recent gale, has reached Cape Breton.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 26.—Arrived, Steamer Rhein, from New York.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 26.—Steamship Polynesian from Liverpool, arrived.

Horace Greeley.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A number of reporters yesterday visited several intimate friends of Mr. Greeley, both in this city and Westchester County, where Mr. Greeley is, and all represent that that gentleman is simply suffering from ill health, owing to an attack of nervous prostration, as telegraphed in these despatches last night.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 26.—East Liberty cattle market slow; arrivals fair; best, 6¼@6¾c; stockers, 3½@... Prospects slow.

Sheep market dull; arrivals fair; best, $5.50@...; medium, $4.50@5.00; Common, $3.25@4.25. Prospects dull.

Hog market slow; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $4.30@4.40; Yorkers, $4.10@4.20. Prospects very hard.

Death on the Rail.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 26.—A wagon was run over by the cars at Grand Rapids this morning, and the occupants, Henry Brown and Amos Norton, of Alpena, were killed.

Acquitted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 26.—The trial of Walter Scott, charged with the murder of his father-in-law, Oliver Cromwell, at Pontiac, results in his discharge.

Superstition and the Cholera.

Some curious details are furnished by a St. Petersburg correspondent of the Augsburg *Gazette* regarding the means employed by the superstitious in Russia to avert the effects of the cholera. In the District of Witepsk the disease had in a short time carried off 500 victims among the Jewish population. The rabbis consequently ordered that, as a means of charming away the disease, the nuptials of two couples should be blessed in the cemetery. The marriage presents were to be furnished by charitable gifts, and the other expenses met in the same manner. The excitement caused by the ceremony, and the feasting which followed, increased the severity of the cholera and the number of victims. Then the heads of the synagogues sent about agents, instructed to levy a temporary tax on the Jewish population, by which the Jews would ransom themselves from the scourge. But the ravages increased, and the rabbis then forbade calling in doctors, and required that, in order to cleanse themselves from transgression, the members of the Jewish body should denounce each ... offences against morality. The result ... was a horrible scandal—accusations, ... calumnies, &c. Among the Christ... perstition assumed a like scandalous ... tracing magic circles round the spot ... yoking women to a plow, and making ... round the whole village, building ... and fumigating with the burning ...

Heroism of Smokers—A True Story from Real Life.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

I have often related in Hungary a ... cident which occurred on board our ... coming over, that may be called "a tri... civilization."

There were some seventy passengers on ... —every soul American, and, of course, ... very fond of the cigar. We had a deli... smoking-room on deck—a convenience ... every smoker knows, indispensable during high winds of a sea voyage. And nowhere ... old smokers know, is a cigar so delicious ... der shelter during a "nasty night" on board.

This charming little convenience, however, was given up entirely, and almost unconsciously, by our gentlemen, during the whole voyage, to the sea-sick ladies. They occupied and kept ... and no one ever even thought of complaining of the invasion. I have often told it, as a good instance of "American consideration."

A Queer Card.

A resident of San Francisco, who has ... daughter's welfare at heart, publishes the following card: "The advertiser, a gentleman of the Hebrew faith, of the most respectable standing, and in good circumstances, but somewhat retired and quiet, conscious of the purity of his motives and the high integrity of his acts, has no hesitation in adopting this ... of announcing his desire to have introduced ... him some respectable and honorable man ... same faith as himself to whom he can give ... daughter in marriage. Riches, of course, ... ceptable, but any honorable man with a ... life will not be objectionable. The advertiser thinks it as well to state that his child is ... a perfect beauty—very good-looking, young, ... educated, of domestic habits, and brought ... walk in the right path. Communications ... be received and attended to with all the ... honor which the subject is entitled to."

The Stormy Seas.

As the storm season comes on in the ... Isles the Board of Trade publish their ... wreck statement. In 1871 there were ... wrecks out of 1,927 vessels that suffered on the coast of Great Britain. In 398 cases the ... were total losses. The lifeboat system ... er, is so perfect that not one-half of the ... resulted in loss of life. Altogether, ... were lost. The lifeboats saved 4,3.. persons. There were many losses from coll... of which 851 occurred, and 40 from ... vessels swelled the catalogue of disasters ... ty-five vessels foundered. Trinity House ... the coast with lights, and the lifeboat ... mans a fleet of 233 boats, mostly ... volunteers. Harbor authorities supply ... The Board of Trade provides 281 sets of ... and mortar apparatus, while 9 volunteer ... brigades and 129 volunteer life companies ... been formed by persons residing on the ... These volunteers are practiced in the use of ... rocket apparatus, and co-operate with the ... guard.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A 12 year old son of William Bott... near Dubuque, was almost instantly killed Sunday, by a kick from a colt.

At Galena, Ill., Alfred A. Benninger ... the Northern Line Packet Company ... $10,000 damages claimed for breaking a ... 1869 while attempting to land from one of ... company's boats. The jury rendered a ... of $3,000.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—BREADSTUFFS— ... weak; mixed, 59c; yellow, 60c; white 6... HAY—Dull and lower; prime, $23.00; ... PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $14... unchanged. MONETARY—Sterling, 22¼; sight, ½ discount. 113¼. COTTON—Active; sales, 11,000 bales; good ... 17¼c; low middling, 18¼c; middling, 19... dling Orleans, 19½c. Receipts, 11,270 bales ... Havre, 3,916 bales; Liverpool, 2,490 bales; ... 1 bale. Stock, 138,526 bales.

BORN.

BEECROFT—On the 26th inst., at Oak Pa... Mrs. Harvey Beecroft, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

GULICK—WALBRIDGE—In this city, ... the residence of Charles D. Hamill, by Rev. ... Mitchell, Rev. Thomas L. Gulick and Alice S. ... of the late Hon. Henry S. Walbridge, of New York.

NEEDHAM—DORSEY—Nov. 26, 1872, at the residence of L. Cornell, 112 Calumet-av., by the Rev. ... Bartlett, Wm. B. Needham, of Chicago, and Miss ... A. Dorsey, formerly of Baltimore, Md. ☞Baltimore, New York, and Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

WARMINGTON—At her residence, ... West ... Alice, relict of James Warmington, and mother of ... and Gibson Warmington, West Monroe-st, ... years. Friends of the family are respectfully invited ... Carriages will leave above address at 11:30 a.m. ... Hill Cemetery to-day.

STEVENS—In this city, on Monday, ... Grosvenor, son of the late General William ... Virginia T. Stevens. Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. Gr... Bryant-av., at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

WRIGHT—In this city, Nov. 26, William ... the 32d year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, ... West ... Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 1 p.m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KERR—In this city, Nov. 26, William Lewis, ... of William and Jennie H. Kerr, aged 5 years. Notice of funeral in evening papers. ☞Pittsburgh and Wheeling papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Bankrupt Stock of Liquors AT AUCTION. WE SHALL SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK OF WILLIAM BATTERMAN AT AUCTION, On Friday Morning, Nov. 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 414 Milwaukee-av. Consisting of the following goods: 10 bbls Whiskey, 15 bbls Rye Whiskey, 10 bbls Bourbon ... bbls Gin, 1 cask Brandy, 3 casks Claret, 3 casks ... 1 cask Rum Punch, 3 casks Jamaica Rum, 1 bbl ... mint, Coloring Sugar, Bitters, Corks, &c. Wagons, Harness, and 1 Good Buggy Horse. By order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st. 600 Cases Boots & Shoes AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 9 1-2 A.M. This sale will be well assorted, and several ... lots of desirable goods must be closed at once, as consignors are BURNED OUT and need money. GEO. P. GORE & CO. 22, 24 and 26 Randolph...

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Fine All-Wool Cassimeres, Ladies' Fe... Skirts, Knit Jackets, Nubias, Sh... and Drawers, Hats and Ca... Gauntlets, Furnishing a... Holiday Goods. Also, Ladies' a... Misses' Furs, Astrachan Cloa... &c., On Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock, At 55 & 57 So... Clark-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO. SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c. This Morning at 9 1-2 o'clock. Large line Furs, Woolen Goods, Fancy Goods, ... ling Bags, Edgings and Insertions, Trimmings, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. ... goods. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

Advertisements Received Too Late for Classification.

WANTED—A BOY TO TAKE CARE OF A ... and make himself useful at 30 Twenty-...

VOLUME 26. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE. The Number issued Wedn... Nov. 27, has the followi... CONTENTS: FIRST PAGE—News of the We... Election—State Legislatures—... Obituary—Religious Bodies—Mo... Business—Railroads—Boston Fi... ord of Fires, Perils, and Di... Crimes; Crime in New York... Criminals—General Items—The ... Disease—The National Banks. SECOND PAGE—Prospectus—Ed... Minority Representation; The C... Northwestern; The Erie Cana... Retribution of the Alabama Claim... to Annex Cuba; Ministerial In... Silk in California; Lamp-Post Ju... THIRD PAGE—Editorials: A New... of Darwinism; Causes of Crime; ... test German Philosophy; Social... tion in France; Cooking as an ... plishment; The English Langu... the Classics—Editorial Paragra... nois Official Vote for Representa... Congress. FOURTH PAGE—Editorial Para... Editorials: The Warehouse B... The Price of Iron; The Claim ... Mexico; Railroad Abuses—Ve... Letter—Telegraphic News; The S... Sea; Wall Street; The Great ... Hand—Doctored Butter. FIFTH PAGE—The Lost Missouri—... Greeley—Washington News—Ho... mos are Made—The Western Bl... Wisconsin Official Vote by Co... Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Ass... —Advertisements. SIXTH PAGE — Correspondence ... Springfield Letter; Wall Street... Veterinary Surgery; Farm and ... The Apiary; Tornado in Sicily. SEVENTH PAGE—Household P... genie Grandet (Continued)—Valu... tle—Meteorology — Fires — Dai... Convention. EIGHTH PAGE—Money and Com... The Grain, Money, Live Stock, ... and Dairy Market Reports.

ASSURANCE. London Assurance Corpo... LONDON. ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER. FIRE. 1720. Local Committe... J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, Of Foster & Thomson. GORDON NO..., Of Boorman, Joh... CHARLES M. FEY, No. 89 Wall-st. HOWARD PO..., Of Brown Bros. GOOLD H. REDMOND, Of Dennistoun ... Total Funds, Gold, - $13,23... Fire Assets, Gold, - - $5,06... GEO. C. CLARKE, Ag... 3 and 4 Bryan Bloc... Insurance effected on Business Buildings, Mer... Provisions, Dwellings and their conten...

HOTELS. Continental Ho... State-st., and Eldridge-court, Chic... ANDERSON & CO., Proprie... TERMS, $... PER DA... Permanent boarders for the winter can secure ... accommodations at reasonable rates. Also a limited number of table boarders w... JANSSEN'S EUROPEAN HOT... 74 South Sangamon-st., near Madiso... My friends and the public generally are invit... Lunch on THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. ... o'clock. CARL JANSSEN, Prop... ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOT... 143 and 145 East Madison-... Between Clark and LaSalle-sts. This House is now in full running order. Acco... for 175 guests. First-class in all respects. Restaurant open from 6 a.m. till 9 p.m.

TO RENT. OFFICES IN THE Tribune Buildi... Are nearly finished. Severa... yet untaken. Fire-proof, ... vaults, English tile floors thr... out. No offices in the city ... these in every first-class re... Plans of the Tribune Buildin... be seen at the office of W. C. DOW... Room No. 1, Nevada Bl...

BUSINESS CARDS. GEORGE CAMMACK. WAYLAND T... CAMMACK & TRA... Members of New York Stock Exchan... 14 Wall-st., New York. Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Governm... curities, bought and sold on custom... at lowest rate of commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

FINANCIAL. A. O. Slaught... BANKER, ... Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and se... Bonds, and Gold. Receives money on deposit ... a General Banking and Brokerage Busine... Loans Negotia... real estate, in the city or suburbs, at curr... G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., ... 168 East Wash...